INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 39— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 15 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
18 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	10,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
24 „	CHINA$ ..		7,552
24 „	RANPURA ..		16 601
31 „	MOOLTAN* ..		20 847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 „	MALOJA* ..		20 837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA. ..		16,568
12 „	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	16 088
2 June	MACEDONIA. ..		11,120
9 „	MALWA* ..		10 986
16 „	CHINA ..		7,952
23 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,572
30 „	MANTUA ..		10,945
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 „	MOREA ..		10,953
21 „	RAZMAK ..	MOLTAN ..	20,847
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES :—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £55.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DUMANA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,881

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
29th March	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia
24th April	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
26th April	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.
24th May	MULTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
7th June	RAWALPINDI Connecting at Colombo with .. COMORIN ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia
5th July	RAJPUTANA .. Connecting at Colombo with .. MONGOLIA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
15th Feb.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
15th „	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
17th „	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
18th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
20th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
22nd „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing only

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can also proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Awa Maru ..	6028	2 Feb.	14 Feb.
Tamatsu Maru ..	4616	8 „	18 „
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	4 Mar.
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 „	8 „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 March	15 „
Tasmania Maru..	4165	7 „	18 „
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 „	29 „

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO.
Manager.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Ambala City	Jamma	Peshawar Can
Ambala Cant	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Culcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Saugla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL SUSCRIBED	As. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00.000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Chanai Road Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ld

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Susbscribed	Rs.	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs.	30,00,000
Reserved Fund		22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Parsda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30 June and at 2 per cent, from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

SAVINGS BANK

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,82
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,38?	„ 94,49,10?

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH : Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co.Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. ,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 585/10, Pewlarar St. CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay.

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY			
Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your **WANTS** here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words.

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—In the Royal Family of Bhopal, a LADY to work as COMPANION and SECRETARY. She would at least be an undergraduate and trained, with her Second language Persian and Urdoo, interested in matters educational and experienced in public affairs. Mohammedan or Hindu preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply fully stating above points to Box No. 2099, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29941

WANTED for the D. A. V. High School, Lahore, a BACHELOR OF COMMERCE or a qualified COMMERCIAL TEACHER strong in Shorthand typing, correspondence, precis and if possible in Accountancy and Banking. Pay up to Rs. 100/- according to qualifications. Apply stating age, experience with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, D A. V. College, Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 29921

WANTED—An experienced hand of about 40 years of age, capable to manage an Estate. Pay Rs. 75/-. P. M. Apply to Box No. 2098 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle."
A R 712

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the devised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INSURANCE COMPANY over 100 years old with Funds over 40 Crores, low premium rates and excellent bonus records, require few Agents in Bombay and district preferably well connected men new to Insurance. Attractive terms. Box No. 2101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29943

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, opposite Excelsior Theatre and third Floor, facing Hornby Road and 2 rooms on ground floor MAHOMED BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jakaria Musjid, Bombay.
C 720

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LIONS FAT, absolutely guaranteed PURE and FRESH, Price Rupees Twenty two per pound delivered immediately Thomas Cook, Bombay. Apply ABDUL WAHID, Dealer in Wild Animals, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.
N 29946

SALE.—A good decent RESTAURANT, called the Persian Kermani & Co., situate at Corner of J.J. Hospital, with goodwill, furniture, utensils, provisions and other stock-in-trade to be sold as a going concern. Please apply to Box No. 2102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
N R719

WANTED

WANTED—Secondhand DYEING JIGS and a HYDROEXTRACTOR. Send full particulars including lowest prices expected to Box No. 2100, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle"
N 29942

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIVIDEND on Preference Shares for 3 years ending 30th June, 1923, at 6 1/2 per cent. free of Income Tax (i.e., Rs. 1-15-3) per share declared at the 9th Ordinary General Meeting, held on the 30th December, 1927, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 15th February, 1928, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on Week days and from 12 noon to 1 p.m. on Saturdays to those shareholders whose names stand in the Register of the Company on the 23rd December, 1927.

Change of address, if any, should be notified to the Company.

By Order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
29888

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the right of skinning dead animals for one, three, five and ten years alternately, commencing from 1st April, 1928, will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 23-2-1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner superscribed "Tenders for the right of Skinning Dead Animals" and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.)

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Re 1 to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Names of all the partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14-2-1928.
29947

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RLY. CO., LTD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE NO. 1.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RLY. CO., LTD.
(IN VOL. LIQ.)

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company at 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Liquidator will submit his 7th year REPORT and STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS before the SHAREHOLDERS regarding the Liquidation.

If there will be no quorum the Meeting will be adjourned to the same day and time and place a week after i.e. on WEDNESDAY, the 29th February, 1928.

NOTICE NO. 2.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the above Company at 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1928, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of considering the following matter and passing the necessary resolutions therein:—

(1) Letter from Nagindas Chunilal containing the proposal for settlement of the Decretal Claim of the Company against the said Nagindas Chunilal
and
(2) Any other matter which may be brought by the Liquidator.

If there will be no quorum the Meeting will be adjourned to the same day and time and place a week after, i.e., on Wednesday the 29th February, 1928.

For the Ambaji Taranga Light Rly. Co., Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation),
G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.

315, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 14th February, 1928.
29944

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM, CUSTOMS ROAD, NOW CALLED CADELL ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Surajmal Jethaji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Surviving Mortgagor Abdul Karim Nandku and in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the indenture of Mortgage and Further Charge dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1920, and the 20th day of June, 1922, and made between the said Abdul Karim Nandku and his wife Bai Chunibai (since deceased) of the first part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 16th February, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES, the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground whereof Dwabhdas Balmookandas is the Fazandar with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Customs Road now called Cadell Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5079-5080 and Street Nos. 407. 408, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 379, New No. 4132, Old Survey No. 29 and New Survey No. 15 and Cadastral Survey No. 1150, Mahim Division, and containing by admeasurement 162 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Kursonji Budhaji, on the West by the Lohar Chawl Street, on the North by the Vanjarari public passage or Baba Miya Lane and on the South by the property of Killa Mulji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—
A lot of unclaimed articles such as wearing apparels, copper utensils, brass scraps, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, PIANO, PHONOGRAPH, CHESTERFIELDS, ALMYRAHS, CABINETS, GLASS, CROCKERY AND PLATEDWARE, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 19th day of February 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Mission" house 53 Procter Road, via Girgaum Back Road or from the side of Grant Road Bridge, near the Mission Church valuable household furniture dining table and chairs, side boards, drawing room suites, Chesterfields, cabinets, ornaments, bedsteads, almyrahs dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand table, one cottage piano by Joseph Hollis and Son Ltd., London, sweet tone Gramophone, ice box, etc., etc.

The property of I. J. Sopher, Esq., Pleader, High Court.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from the 16th instant.

BENNETT & CO.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos: 22044-24241.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927

(pp. 147 + vii)
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH.
Price Rs. 2.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA & SONS.

A careful study of the Bolshevist regime in Russia by a sympathetic scholar in a sympathetic manner. The chapters are:—
Evolution of the Revolution.
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AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
Present
"THE PERFECT SAP"
with
BEN LYON and PAULINE STARKE
"LIZZIES OF THE FIELD."
Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday and Sunday at 3 P. M.
The most beautiful picture that has ever been made
"ROBIN HOOD"
with
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
The age of Romance, Chivalry, Adventure, transplanted from 12th Century dust and nowrished in the genious of a great artist
A grand charity show at 10-30 A.M. on Sunday in aid of
HUNARNAGAR (5H Fete)

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
Super Jewel Production
"FATHER O'MINE"
Featuring
Well-known stars Miss JILLOO, Miss PUTLI and Mr. JAMSETJI
A heart-touching Love Story of a father who ruins himself after his son's education to fulfil his promise
DON'T MISS
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW on Saturday, Sunday, and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

DON'T MISS IT!
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
Kohinoor Film Co.'s New Gorgeous Film
THE SHEPHERD KING
THE SHEPHERD KING
THE SHEPHERD KING
Written by Mr. M. G. Dave
Ever the top for love and a touch down for drama and romance!
At
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
At 5—7, 9 and 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
Capitol
TO-NIGHT and 10 p.m.
THE BLUE DANUBE
featuring
LYA MARA
Also:
SPECIAL TOPICAL
of
The Opening of the 5H Week by H. E. The Governor.

NEXT SATURDAY
THE TRIUMPH
OF
THE RAT
A Mighty Sequel to
THE RAT
AN EMOTIONAL RIOT
featuring
IVOR NOVELLO
with
ISOBEL JEANS

So afraid of speed that he travelled in a hack.... until circumstances plunged him into the driver's seat in the biggest auto race of the year!

See
FAST AND FURIOUS
Starring
REGINALD DENNY
at
Universal Picture House

(CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road.)
Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Drama "SONEKI CHIDIYA" will be Staged very SHORTLY!
Under Public Patronage for the last 33 years!
NATYAKALA PRAVARTAK SANGIT MANDALI
WEDNESDAY, 15th Feb. 1928 at 9 p.m.
PUNJAB MAIL (In Hindi-Urdu
SATURDAY, 18th Feb 1928 at 9 p m. and SUNDAY, 19th Feb. 1928 at 3-30 p.m.
SHADIKI PEHELI RAAT (First Night of Marriage,)
at the ELPHINSTONE THEATRE Grant Road
Book your Seats at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 6 p.m. daily
Prop. G. B. BHATE.

EXTRAORDINARY WONDERS

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH MEMORY CAN BE TRAINED.

Astonishing Feats of Memory by Prof. TIMOTHY D. AVDHANI who has trained his Memory to such an extraordinary extent that he has given complete and astounding demonstrations of his powers under all kinds of tests before educated men, Rajas, Maharajas, Heads of Educational departments, Schools and Colleges, gaining innumerable testimonials and several gold medals from them.

AT
MARWADI VIDHIAYLAYA,
SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY
On SUNDAY 19th February from 4-30 to 6-30 (S. T.)
This Demonstration is Open to the Public.
ADMISSION FREE.
TEACHERS & STUDENTS are SPECIALLY invited to see this extraordinary demonstration.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS

Scattered Rain Reported—Long liquidation—Absence of Selling pressure—Futures 5 Points Lower.

New Orleans, Feb. 13.

The New York Cotton Exchange remained closed to-day. Prices on the New Orleans Cotton exchange opened easy on reports of scattered rains in parts of Texas where drought is said causing some anxiety. Later on prices ruled steady despite long liquidation on account of absence of selling pressure. The market closed at a decline of 5 points and spot cotton prices were lowered by 8 points to 8 cents.

There appears little change in the sentiment at present as the present advance was particularly due to sold out condition of the market. Trade is showing more inclination to buy, but U. S. A. Mill consumption figures for the month of January are anticipated to be smaller than average expectation. In this connection following figures issued by the Textile Institute will be read with interest.

January production below December 19.2 per cent.

January total sales of production 65.2 per cent.

January deliveries out of production 89.7 per cent.

January-end unfilled orders less 18.8 per cent.

January-end increase of stocks 9.1 per cent.

The consumption figures will be issued in America on the 14th instant and after a consecutive rise in the prices of cotton, it will not be out of place to look for some mild reaction in the near future and especially when weather chart tends to improve. At any rate while the market depends entirely upon the acreage and weather reports; the statistical situation is improving considerably, and with dwindling crop prospects some time during the growing period; prices are bound to rule materially higher.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 13.
March	17.79—.05
May	17.79—.05
Middling Spot	18.00—.08
New Orleans, 9-30 am.	
March	17.76
May	17.77
July	17.81

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 13.

New York Market was closed to-day.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 13.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 14 7-8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 11-2-28	6785000	10325000
,, Yesterday do.	20000	28000
Exports to date do.	4620000	7045000
Stock at Ports 10-2-28	2274000	2879000
,, Interior Towns do.	1088000	1850000
,, Liverpool 10-2-28	834000	1321000
Visible Supply 10-2-28	5400000	7741000
Quantity in Sight do.	11409000	15045000

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Feb.-March shipment sellers £17-5-0

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, April-May shipment sellers £17-5-0

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, Feb. shipment Hull paid £15-1-3

Linseed, Bombay Feb.-March shipment sellers £17-17-6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 13.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, Mar.-April delivery value 27-9

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt, May-Aug. delivery value 28-7 1/2.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

NEW AGENCY

AT MIRAJ

PRICE ONE ANNA.

Copies can be had from:—

S. A. KULKARNI,
News Agent,
MIRAJ.

LIVERPOOL.

Reports of rains—Indian Selling—Sales 6,000 Bales—Futures 3 Points lower to unchanged.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy at a decline of 4 points on reports of rains in Texas and considerable selling by Indian operators. Prices ruled quiet but steady throughout the Session and closed at a decline of 3 points for near options and ruled steady for distant deliveries. Spot sales amounted 6,000 Bales and spot prices declined 2 points to 10-23d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Cause of easiness is Indian selling; we do not look for much further advance for the present. Future course of market depends upon acreage and weather."

"Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

"Market quiet and featureless. Expect consumption figures January smaller than anticipated."

Hornby Homelryk and Co:—"Rain in Texas rather general but light."

Arnold and Co:—"Fundamental conditions somewhat improved, but think recovery overdone; fair recessions likely on small provocation."

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 13.
February	16.51—.19
March	16.61—.19
April	16.61—.19
May	16.79—.19
June	16.79—.19
July	16.92—.18
August	16.92—.18
September	16.91—.18
October	17.08—.21
November	17.10—.17
December	17.08—.17
January	17.05—.17
February	17.05—.17
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	17.35—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 13.
February	9.63—.02
March	9.61—.03
April	9.56—.03
May	9.56—.03
June	9.52—.03
July	9.52—.03
August	9.45—.03
September	9.43—.01
October	9.37—.01
November	9.34 plus .01
December	9.34 plus .01
January	9.33 —
February	9.33 —
Middling Spot	10.23—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 200 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 13.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.45—.10
Scinde, Fine	7.65—.10
Scinde, Superfine	7.85—.10
Bengal, Good	7.25—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.45—.10
Bengal, Fine	7.65—.10
Oomra, Good	7.90—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.15—.10
Oomra, Fine	8.40—.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.90—.10
Broach, Fine	9.15—.10
Broach, Superfine	9.40—.10

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 13.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	26 3-8
Forward	26 3-8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 13.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4.1-51 1/2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Feb.-March shipment sellers £8-15-0

Castorseed, Bombay, Feb.-March shipment sellers £17-10

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Feb.-March shipment buyers £18-2-6

BOMBAY

GENERAL SELLING—LIVERPOOL OPENED QUIET—CLOSED EASY.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Following a small decline of 5 points in New Orleans futures, the local market opened at Rs. 357|8 for Broach A.M. delivery and improved to Rs. 358|8. At this level prices ruled easy on selling by local operators. Later on prices declined on easier Liverpool opening advices and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:

F. G. M. G. Broach A.M. 355
F. G. M. G. Broach J. A. 357
F.G.M.G. Bengal Mar. 296
F. G. M. G. Bengal Mar. 299
Fine M. G. Oomra Mar. 323|8.
Fine M.G. Oomra May 324|8.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay Feb. 14

The forward market opened at Rs. 355/ and improved as. 8/- but on easier Liverpool cables, jobbers selling caused weakness in prices. Quotations at 6.30 p.m. were as under.

F.G.M.G. Broach Apl/May	354
F.G.M.G. Broach July/Aug	356/8
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	292
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	296
Fine M.G. Oomra March	324
Fine M G. Oomra May	325

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 14.
February	207.50—1.00
May	214.90—2.50
August	219.10—2.40

BROACH A.-M. FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

35 7/8, 58/8, 56. 57/4, 55/9, 55/8, 354 353/12.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Bengal March	294
Bengal May	296
Broach April/May	355
Broach July/Aug	357
Oomra March	324
Comra May	325

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Bengal	316	310	303	296	288
S./P.	314	308	301	294	286
Rajputana	316	310	303	296	288
Punjab0Amen.		410	400	396	
Oomra No. 3	340	333	326	316	
C. P. No. 1	370				
C. P. No. 2.					
Khandesh					
Muthia					

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

in-fulll-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. 2 Days	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	1,460	1,97,384	2,76,068
Central India	1,885	1,77,585	1,85,910
Barsi and Nagar	1,699	1,94,994	1,46,518
Hyderabad-Gaorani	305	78,941	49,114
Berar	2,904	4,05,210	4,08,824
Central Provinces	1,042	1,72,647	1,50,134
Total Oomras	9,495	12,26,791	12,15,908
Dholera	69	61,153	55,781
N.-W. Provinces		60,429	50,999
Rajputana	127	25,818	23,833
Sind-Punjab	409	1,07,952	77,248
Broach		2,615	447
Coompta and Dharwar	51	3,926	20,196
Westerns-Northerns		3,808	9,323
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		7,548	4,626
Persian		3,294	2,874
American		22,393	79,731
Egyptian and African		10,205	22,242
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		64	50
Total	10.151	15,35,776	15,63,353

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

in-full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 9th Feb. Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,755	2,78,327	12,7,118
Japan and China	1,600	4,16,749	5,76,529
Coast Ports	114	12,569	5,669
Up-country by Rail		41,033	46,091
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		31,625	76,115
Total	4,469	7,70,303	8,31,522

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 14. Ready.	delivery contract
	Red leafy	March
Bengal Superfine	310	

TO-NIGHT Now only for 3 Days

MADAN COMPANY'S GORGEOUS PRODUCTION

'JOYDEO' A well-known Saint of Bengal

A staunch devotee of Lord Vishnu—story based from well-known Religious Book "GIT-GOVIND"!!

COME and SEE TO-NIGHT

AT

Krishna Cinema DUBASH THEATRE.

Next Saturday—Krishna's Production

"Chandrahas" Screen Version of a Well-known Story.

Story Known to all in Gujarat.

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 14.

BAR SILVER.

Ready	59 12 0
Ready 10th Feb.	59 12 0
1st Settlement 12th Mar.	59 12 0
2nd Settlement 10th April	59 13 0

BAR GOLD.

Ready	21 7 0
1st Settlement 7th Mar.	21 7 6
2nd Settlement 10th April	21 8 3
Sovereign Ready	13 9 6
Sovereign Forward	13 7 6
National Bank Bar Gold	21 10 6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 13th inst.

Wheat	2,400 cwts.
Linseed	1,842 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	941 ,,
Gingellyseeds	4,703 ,,
Poppyseed	43 ,,
Groundnuts	44,077 ,,
Castorseed	6,098 ,,
Rice	2,576 ,,
Myrabollams	3,060 ,,
Cottonseed	23,261 ,,
Gram	2,142 ,,
Jowar	366 ,,
Barley	115 ,,
Bajree	782 ,,
Coal	3,746 Tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd).

Muktsar, Feb. 12.

Wheat Ready 4-2 to 4-8; Har. 4-5; Gram Ready 3-8 to 3-12; Jeth 3-6-6; Gwara Ready 2-8 to 2-7; Bisakh 2-11; Rapeseed Bisakh 6-12; Cottonseeds Phagan 4; Bisakh 4-1-6; Cotton Ready 36-12.

Kapas Ready 11 to 10.

Bengal Fine	305	+ 6
Bengal F.G.	295	
Sind-Punjab Fine	305	
Sind-Punjab F.G.	295	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	355/57	
Nagpur Fine	355/57	+29
Yeotmal Fine	345/47	
Arvi Fine	345	+15
Amraoti Fine	335	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	330/32	+ 1/2
Mulkapur Fine	325/27	
Khandesh Fine	315/17	—10
Muthia Fine		
Muthia F.G.		—27/8
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	370	
Purna F.G.G.S.	340	
Parbhani/Saita F.G.G.S.		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	355	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	335	
Broach F.G.		April
Broach Fine		+20 +17/2
Westerns M.G.		— 5/6
Westerns H.G.		
Cambodia	460 April	May
Miraj/Sangh	400	
Compta Good	405	+32/3 —23/9
Dholera		
Kadi/Viramgam		

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay Feb. 14

100	K. Devchand & Co.	Nagar	363
100	Do.	Khamgaon	338
100	Kohinoor Mill	Sailu	344
200	Japan T. & Co.	Kato	360/364
100	G. G. Kesha	Jalna	360/365
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Khandwa	365
100	Presidency	Anjar	271
100	Forbes & Co.	Wardha	351
100	Do.	Kuradwadi	365
100	Tovomankwa	Amraoti	340
100	Kotak & Co.	Amraoti	338

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

	Railway Terms. Rs. a. p.
Wheats white 70-30	7 5 6
Wheats white Delhi Apl/May	7 5 3
Linseed bold Brown	10 0 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore March/May	9 13 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore March/May	10 10 0
Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat March/May	10 10 0
Gingellyseed bold-white	12 7 0
Poppyseed white	17 4 0
Castorseed	9 13 0
Cottonseed	4 8 0
Groundnuts Feb./March	11 11 0
Mowrassed	7 6 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 13.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £22

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £131 1-2

P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 1-2

National Bank £52 1-2

Eastern Bank £7

Funding Loan 4 per cent £88 1-4

Conversion Loan £76 3-4

Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent. £101 1-2

Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent. £56

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £60 1-2

Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan £70 3-8

Consols £55

War Loan 5 per cent. £101 3-4

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93 3-4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 13.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1-4 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans, 3 1-2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 3-16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 3-16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months, 4 3-4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 13.

T T Berlin on London 20.44 3-8

T T Amsterdam on London 12.10 7-8

T T Brussels on London 35.00

T T Madrid on London 28.69

T T Milan on London 92.04

T T Berne on London 25.34

T T Paris on London 124.02

T T London on Prague 164.43

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta, Feb.-March per cwt, 14 1 1-2

July-September per cwt, 14 4 1-2

C and F Bombay,—July-September per cwt, 14 5 1-2

C and F Karachi,—July-September per cwt, 14 6 1-4

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 13.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65 7-8

Copper Braziers, £76

Yellow Metal, £65

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £22 1-4

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13 3-8

Tin, English Ingots, £227 3-4

Quicksilver, per bottle (75 lb.) £21 3-4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 29|32
D D 1|5 15|16.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 Ready.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32.
Bank's selling TT 1|5 20|32 March.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 7|8 April.
Bank's buying T T 1|6
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|4 Feb.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 7|32 March.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 275
Bank's buying T T 273-1-2
Bank's buying D D 272-1-2
Bank's buying 3 Mos 268-1-2

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 915.
Bank's buying D D 940.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 955.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1|2
Bank's buying 60 Days 125.

HONGKONG.—
Bank's selling 138

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 175-3|4

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156-3-4

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-1|4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.87 3|8 11th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 5|16 13th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 3|32 12th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 12th inst.
London|Belgium 35.00 12th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 12th inst.
London|Italy 92.05 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.
Gold 12th inst £4.4 11 1|2 11th inst. £4-4-11 1|2
Silver London Ready 12th inst. 26 3|8 11th inst. 26 1|4.
Silver London Forward 12th inst. 26 3|8 11th inst. 26-3|16.
Silver New York Ready 12th closed 11th inst. 57 3|16.
London Discounts 6 mos. 12th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 11th inst. 4 3|16 p.c.
London Discounts 3 mos. 12th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 11th inst. 4 3|16 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p. c. Bank of England Rate 4 1 1|2 p.c.
Money: Inter Bank Call, 6 1|4 p.c. 3 mos. 5 1|2 p.c. 6 mos. 5 p.c. 12 mos. 4 1|2 p.c.
Tone: Steady.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 13.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb, Feb.-Mar. shipment sellers 47-3

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb, Feb.-Mar. shipment sellers 47

Wheat, South Australian, Afloat sellers 49-6

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, May-June shipment 49-6

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, sellers 1-4

Madras.—The Sir J. C. Bose Prize (Rs. 350/-) open to all provinces of India will be awarded by the Syndicate of the Madras University for the best monograph on "A Critical study of Hindu Medicine". Monographs should be forwarded so as be received by the Registrar of the Madras University not later than the 1st August 1928.

STOCKS AND SHARES

FIRMNESS IN MILL SHARES.

TATA IRONS SOAR HIGH.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill Shares opened mostly at unchanged rates and prices ruled very steady on general buying. There was noticeable absence of sellers and prices closed rather firm. Dyeings opened at Rs. 948/12 and improved to Rs. 956/4. Fazal opened at at Rs. 887/8 and improved to Rs. 896/4 but closed at Rs. 895/- Pearls opened at Rs. 632/8 and improved Rs. 2/8. Century opened at Rs. 465/- and closed at Rs. 470/ Nagpurs gained Rs. 1/12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was considerable excitement on Tata Iron Shares on news of unfavourable labour outlook for German Metal Works. It is estimated that this is likely to effect some 8 lacs of workmen. Rampant buying by bull operators and nervous short covering hardened values of Ordinary Shares to Rs. 301/4 after opening at Rs. 285/- Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 30/8 and firmed up to Rs. 38/12. Tata Hydro Shares ruled firm at a rise of Rs. 5/- Tata Powers were rather easy. Bombay Burma hardened to-day. Cement Shares closed higher, there being renewed enquiry for Indian Cements and Bundis Scindia Shares ruled very steady. Alcock's ruled rather strong with a feverish undertone. Rumours of better dividend, influenced demand for Union Bank Shares. Imperial Bank Shares were somewhat quiet.

SECURITIES.

The market opened for 3-1/2 per cent at Rs. 75/15 and next settlement being quoted at Rs. 75/15, ruled rather quiet on absence of buyers.

COTTON MILLS.

Paid up.	Feb. 14, 1928. Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	400
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	317|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	956/4
250 Bradbury	270
100 Century	470
100 Central India	532/8
500 Central India Pr.	485
100 Colaba Land	146|4
100 Coorla	172/8
100 Crescent	191/4
250 Currim	260
500 David	270
250 Dawn	660
200 Edward Sassoon	112|8
10 S. D. Sassoon	0/18/6
100 Elphinsone	17
250 Fazulbhoy	895
50 Finlay	160
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	131|4
100 Indian Bleaching	286/4
100 Indore Malwa	363/12
100 Jamshed Mfg.	47/8
50 Kastoorchand	25|8
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	298/12
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6750
100 Madhavrao Sed.	4
100 Madhowji	117/8
500 Mathradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1060
100 Meyer Sassoon	86/4
1000 Morarji	2125
200 New Great	318/12
10 New City	130
250 Pabaney	288/12
200 Pearl	605
100 Phoenix	420
10 Premier	12|12
1000 Sholapur	7800
250 Simplex	208/12
50 Swan	160
100 Swadeshi	533/12
500 Tata Mill	83/8
500 Vishnu Cotton	3050

BANKS.

300 Imperial	1465
125 Imperial	358/12
50 India	91
50 Baroda	90/8
25 Central	25/14
£5 Eastern	90
£12 1/2 National Bank	£50

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahr. Prantji	920
Amritsar Patti	143
1/ Cen. Prov. Rly.	100/8
100 Dhond Baramati	102
100 Guzerat Rly.	93|8
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandura Bhoa	77 x.d.
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99
100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	722/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	109
100 Andhra Valley	760
100 Alcock	396/4
125 B. Burma	858/12
10 B. Murma No. I	305
10 Br. India Insurance	8/8
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet.	4/14
50 B. Tramway	156/14
50 B. Tramway Pref.	68/8
200 Bombay Steam	293/12
50 Bombay Telephone	52
10 Bundi Cement	24
250 Indian Cement	328/12
10 Central Indian Mining	23|
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1|2
ho 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	258/12
10 Katni Deferred	825
50 Oriental Life Ass.	1950
25 New India Insur.	20/8
10 Punjab P. Cement	15/2
10 Pref.	15/2

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 14.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper Rs. 75/14.

4 per cent Conversion 1931-36 (Taxable) Rs. 94/6.

4 per cent 1934/37 (Taxable Rs. 93/10.
4 per cent 1960/70 (Taxable) Rs. 88/1.
5 per cent 29/47 (Taxable) Rs. 100/6.
5 per cent 1935 (Taxable) Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent 45/55 (Tax free) Rs. 106/9.
5 per cent Bonds 1933 (Tax free) Rs. 102/6.
5 1/2 per cent W. B. 1928 (Tax free) Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds 1930 (Tax free) Rs. 103/6
6 per cent Bonds 1931 (Tax free) Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds 1932 (Tax free) Rs 106/1.
6 1/2 B. D Loan 1935 (Tax free) Rs. 111/10.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust Guaranteed (Taxable) Rs. 84/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust 1974 (Taxable) Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust 1930 (Taxable) Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal 1974 (Taxable) 84/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal 1929/49 (Taxable) Rs. 101/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Tansa 1954 (Taxable) Rs. 111/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 (Taxable) Rs. 84/12.
7 per cent Mysore Loan 1931 (Tax free) Rs 107/4.

Quotation for 3 per cent Government Paper is 6/7 of the quotation for 3-1/2 per cent Government Paper.

5 1/2 per cent Calcutta Port Trust Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Calcutta Port Trust Rs. 111/4.
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust Rs. 110/0.

10 Shivrajpur	45/8
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	83/12
30 Tata Iron Defd.	300
150 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	138
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	95
1000 Tata Hydro	1130
100 Tata Oil	43
1000 Tata Power, Ord.	553/12
100 Tata Power Pref.	900
215 Seindia Steam	19/14

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	15/4
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st pref.	138
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	95
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1035
1000 7 p.c. Hydri Pref.	1035
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	997/8
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	C25
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110
500 5 p. c. Nagpur Pref.	48

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 14th February 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 30.005 inches (.043 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.957 inches (.092 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.066

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.2 degrees (1.8 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.0 degrees (0.2 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 73 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 214 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.

COTTON PLANTERS' CONVENTION

SPECULATION CONDEMNED

The special correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor" sent the following account of the Cotton Planters' Convention held on the 11th ultimo at New Orleans:—

Organisation of a cotton financing corporation with sufficient capital to finance and hold off the market any temporary surplus of cotton was declared an objective of the American Cotton Association in resolutions, adopted at its convention here. Planting of diversified crops and reduction of the cotton acreage for 1928 were indorsed and speculation on cotton exchanges was condemned.

Financing of the cotton surplus hold over would be sought through banks of the districts served and without federal aid, according to the tenor of resolutions adopted. Paramount in discussion on the convention floor was the view that the South had the business ability and the financial strength to solve its problem of cotton surplus and should proceed to do it.

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

George B. Terrell, Commissioner of Agriculture for Texas, introduced the resolution that the Association take immediate steps to "organize and put into operation at the earliest possible date a cotton financing corporation, with sufficient capital to finance and hold off the market any temporary surplus of any year to stabilize cotton prices and make the crop bring the average cost of production and a reasonable profit on the capital and labour invested."

A plea that the Federal Government make it possible for the agricutural producer "to rehabilitate his stricken industry and maintain it on a profitable basis by providing machinery through which the producer can warehouse and finance his supply crops," was made by J. S. Wannamaker, President, in opening the meeting.

Mr. Wannamaker told of correspondence he had had with Henry Ford on the subject of obtaining a "reasonable price" for cotton growers. He said the Detroit manufacturer replied if the price of cotton went "high enough," he would be forced to resort to a substitute.

Col. Harvey Jordan of Greenville, S.C., Managing Director of the American Cotton Association and former President of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, offered a plan for retiring the surplus. He advocated the cotton-growing states be divided into counties for the purpose, and when the total surplus reached a certain figure each county retire a certain percentage of the entire crop.

A prominent cotton grower in the county would be Chairman of the regional Committee and a bank official would be Vice-Chairman When the cotton growers stored the surplus cotton, the Vice-Chairman would arrange a loan based on a certain percentage of the value of the stored crop. Then when the market price reached the necessary figure, the cotton would be placed on the market gradually so the supply would not be so great as to redue the price.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO. BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Feb. 14.

China clay, best quality	..	78	0 0
China, clay, bazar quality	..	68	0 0
		Per	Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	..	12	8 0
Epsom Salt	.....	3	8 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	....	9	8 0
Sago Flour, market quality		9	4 0
Maize Starch, Continental		10	12 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	..	17	0 0
Zinc Chloride German	....	15	12 0
Magnesiam Chloride German.		4	2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	.....	32	4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	.....	30	0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	.....	24	0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated		45	0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	.....	22	0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	.....	16	8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Larke Pkg.		9	2 0
Bleaching Powder United Alkali Large Pkg	.....	8	2 0
Bleaching Powder, Electric (German) Small	.....	9	0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	.....	8	0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg.	.....	8	12 0
Sodium Sulphide English Large Pkg.	.....	8	4 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	.....	8	10 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg	.....	8	6 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	.....	8	2 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg	.....	31	8 0
Soda Ash	.....	7	2 0
Bichromite of Soda, Small Pkg.	.....	25	0 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Pkg.	.....	34	0 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	.....	26	0 0
		Per	lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	.....	0	6 3
Antimony Salt	.....	0	5 10
Hydro Sulphide B A S F	..	0	10 0
Hydro Sulphide, English	..	0	9 0
Acetic Acid	.....	0	6 9
Formal-de-hyde	.....	0	6 3

SPECIAL JURY FOR MR. V. A. DESAI

JUDGE'S WARNING TO NEWSPAPERS

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Madgaoker an application was made by Mr. S. G. Velinker that a special jury be empanelled to try the case against Mr. V. A. Desai who is charged with cheating and using a forged document as a genuine one.

Mr. Velinker stated that the case was a complicated one and it would be desirable to have it tried by gentlemen who could understand matters relating to companies and shares. The accused was a Secretary of an insurance company.

The application was opposed by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, counsel for the accused, who submitted that the case was an ordinary one and no special jury was required to try it. Counsel also complained that undue importance was given to the case, simply because the accused was a Congressman, and that adverse comments were made in several papers.

PROSECUTION'S APPREHENSION

Mr. Velinker, in course of further arguments, pointed out that the prosecution apprehended that a common jury might be led away by the fact that the accused was a Congressmen.

His Lordship, giving his decision, observed that the charges against the accused were under Sections 467 and 471, which were punishable with the maximum sentence of transportation for life. It was therefore desirable to have it tried by a special jury.

His Lordship further warned the newspapers that they should report nothing beyond what actually transpired in Court and refrain from making any comments which would prejudice either side.

The case was fixed for hearing on 22nd February.

POONA CITY ELECTIONS

SEQUEL TO COURT DECISION

POONA, Feb. 12.

Dr. Naidu President, Poona City Municipality and the Chief Officer, Mr. Tamhalkar, who recently saw the Collector of Poona at Narayangaon with regard to the holding of the Poona City elections which are due to take place on the 20th instant, were informed by that officer that he had sent the District Judge's recommendation to Government for its decision. It is thought nevertheless that the elections will take place on the 20th instant.

DISENFRANCHISEMENT FOR NON-PAYMENT.

It will be remembered that in his judgment in the appeal brought by Mr. Rajguru asking that his name be restored to the Poona City Electoral Rolls, Mr. Wild, the District and Sessions Judge, Poona recommended that in view of the fact that nearly 9,000 electors had been disenfranchise for non-payment of taxes the elections be postponed to enable the electoral rolls to be revised.—A. P.

DISINFECTED MEAT

IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AMERICA

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Rugby.—The Minister of Agriculture was asked whether Canada, Australia and New Zealand were now free of foot and mouth disease and whether in view of the outbreaks of that disease in this country which had been traced to the importation of meat from South America he would consider the desirability of limiting importation of meat to supplies from countries which were free from the disease. The Minister replied that Canada, Tustralia and New Zealand were now free from the disease. In recent years no definite proof had been obtained that outbreaks of disease in this country had been due to infection imported from South America. Suspiciousness had, however, arisen that certain outbreaks had been due to cloths in which the imported meat was wrapped or to bones or other parts of the carcases. To guard against this danger an order had been issued to require bones or other parts of carcases or clothes in which they were wrapped to be boiled or disinfected before being brought into contact with animals. Negotiations had been in progress with South American Governments which should result in the adoption in those countries of measures preventing introduction of infection into Great Britain.—B. O. W.

GUNTUR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

REPLY TO COLLECTOR ON BOYCOTT

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

The Guntur Municipal Council has reiterated its boycott resolution as a reply to the Collector's letter asking them to be present at the Council Hall as the Simon Commission has expressed a wish to attend the Guntur Municipal Council meeting when it goes to Guntur on the 23rd and stays till the 25th.—Free Press.

Mergui, Feb. 13.—The Royal Air Force Flying boat arrived here at 11-15 this morning.—A.P.

Tunis—The Portuguese aviator Bleck who is flying from Lisban to Goa, was forced to land neat Bizerta owing to wind while flying to Tunis from Algiers.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

vs. Customs, Bombay Gym., 5-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society's Prize Distribution, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-20 p.m.

Public lecture by Major Thomas Owen on "Youth Movement and the World Peace" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"A" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned Annual General Meeting of this Ward will be held on Sunday the 19th instant at the "Advocate Office" at 9 a.m. for electing office bearers for the current year.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday, morning the 15th instant at 11 o'clock S.T.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture on "Plague" will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, in Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, will preside.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails ex "Comorin" from London of the 2nd instant left Aden at 1 p.m. on the 13th instant. nn ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Friday the 17th instant.

RAMDAS ANNIVERSARY.

Under the joint auspices of the Deccan Students' Union and the Youths Union Samarth Ramdas Navami will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m., in the Students' Brotherhood Hall, Chowpaty. Mr. B. G. Kher will preside, and Messrs. A B. Kolhatkar, Dr. N. D. Sawarkar and others will speak.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 13th instant to 6 a.m. of 14th instant.

Small-pox attacks 2, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total Mortality (exclusive of Stillborn). The total mortality this day last year was 88.

HE BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

At a meeting of the Union, to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday) Mr. G. I Jambale, a teacher from Satara High Sool will speak on "The Teaching of Sanskrit in Schools"; and on the following day (Thursday) in the same hall at 55 p.m. (S.T.) he will give a 'Demonsuton lesson' in Sanskrit

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH CONFERENCE.

s the accounts of the Bombay PresidencyYouth Conference have to be audited at the early date, volunteers who have not sunitted their subscriptions and other acounts yet, are requested to do so. The Hc, Treasurer of the Conference will be at the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, every evening to receive them from 6 to 7 p.m.

B..P..A. CONGRATULATES MR. NARIMAN.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, the following resolution was passed:—

'The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association congratulate Mr. K. F. Nariman on his success against heavy odds in the Back Bay Libel Case and place on record their appreciation of his great courage and self-sacrifice in vindication of a public cause."

INDO-IRANIAN PHILOLOGY.

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer for 1928, Prof. Ernest P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York City, America, will deliver to-day (Wednesday) at 6p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute Premises (Sukhadwalla Buildings, Revelin Stree, 172 Hornby Road, Fort), his further lecture out of a series of Public Lectures on "Indo-Iranian Philology (dealing with Semantic Etymology, the history of cultural words)" the subject being "Barter and Trade". As the lift will stop working at 6 p.m. 'sharp', an early attendance before that time is solicited.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the G.D.C.C. will be held today, (Wednesday), at 7 p.m (S.T.) at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road. The following business will be gone through:—(1) adoption of the report and statement of a counts (2) eledtion of the new office bearers. Those who are the members of the Girgaum Congress Committee for the enrrent year have only the right of voting.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MUNICIPAL WORKERS.

A public meeting of the Municipal workers in the City of Bombay will be held today (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the open maidan near the Improvement Trust Chawls, Foras Road, under the presideney of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala.

Miss Lotwala, Messrs. Horniman, K. F. Nariman, Dr. Choksey; L. R. Tairsee and other Municipal Councillors are requested to attend. All workers are cordially requested to attend.

SUIT AGAINST EX-MAHARAJA.

CLAIM OF 2 LAKHS

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

An interesting case will come for hearing in Bombay High Court in the next few days. The plaintiffs are Sokabai Rajpurker and her daughter who were under the protection of Tatia Saheb Holker at Indore. Mr K. F. Nariman took up their case and sent petitions on their behalf to the Governor-General-in Council They claim property worth Rs, two lacs from the ex-Maharaja. The ex-Maharaja, through his solicitors Messrs. Eglow Chubchand and Wamia, has conteste the cilai on the ground of jurisdiction of the British Court and Mr. Nariman as legal adviser of the plaintiffs has taken the case to High Court to determine the preliminary issue of jurisdiction. If this is decided in the plaintiffs, favour the suit would go either on the long case or short cause board as directed by the judge hearing the case.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

In the Share Market jute shares had not much doing, in spite of the Hawrahs and Clives quoting better rates. Cottons showed no change and coals were uninteresting. In miscellaneous Bengal Iron, Indian Iron and Steels continued easy. Burns had support at previous prices. In teas business was small, but prices were steady. Government Securities were more doing. The tone was quiet.

Government Securities:—3 1|2per cent Government Paper 75-15, 4 per cent Loan 1960-70 88-5, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 106-12, 5 1|2 per cent War Bond 1928 105-2, 5 per cent 1929-47 Loan 100-7, 6 per cent Bonds 1930 103-1, 1931 104-6, 1932 106.

Banks:—Eastern 88-8, Imperial 1492-8.

Cottons.—Bengal-Nagpore 29-4, Kesoram 3-4.

Jutes:—Auckland 394, Barnagar 305-8, Bula 16-14, 17-4, Champdany 199, Cheviot 356, Clive 51-10, 52, Empire 66-4, Hooghly 105, Howrah 65-12, 66-2, 66-6, Hukumchand 24-5, Kamarhatty 845, Northbrook 76-4, National 35-8, Nuddea 67, Presidency 13-8, Reliance 90-8, Waverly 9, 9-4.

Coals.—East Indian 19-15.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Iron 18-6, Burn and Co. 414-8, Indian Iron and Steel 18-14, 19-4.

Teas:—Bishnauth 43, Hasimara 47, Hessian 18-2.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN SHIA MUJTAHID

Maulana Saiyed Mohammed Baqir Saheb Kibla, the well-known Shia Mujtahid of Lucknow, died at Karbala (Iraq) on Thursday.

The deceased was 70 at the time of his death. He came of a well-known religious family of Lucknow. He had gone to Karbala to take his training at the age of 22, and later in his life became one of the great Muftis of the Shia community.

The Shia business quarters of Bombay will be closed on Thursday as a mark of tribute to the great "Mujtahid."

FINANCE MEMBER DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Deaths are announced of Sir David Barbour and Sir Robert Bellew Adams.—Reuter's Special.

The late Sir David Miller Barbour, K. C.M.C., K.C.S.I. was born in 1841. He was Finance Member of the Government of India from 1887 to 1893, and of the Indian Currency Committee, 1898, and was the author of "The Standard Valse", "The influence of the Gold Supply on Prices and Profits."

The late Major-General Sir Robert Bellew Adams served the Afghan War 1879-80, including operation round Kabul and was a member of the Corps on the North-Western Frontier, 1897.)

"AN INSOLVENCY BUDGET"

STRONG CRITICISM OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S EXPENDITURE.

MEETING ADJOURNED FOR WANT OF QUORUM.

The President of the Improvements Board was compelled on Tuesday to adjourn the meeting for want of quorum when discussion was in progress on the Budget Estimates for 1928-29. The discussion on the Municipal Budget for 1928-29 also met with the same fate last month and the President had to carry on the debate before an extremely thin House at subsequent meetings. The Improvement Trust Budget showed a deficit of Rs. 27 lakhs, and it was expected that the Civic Fathers who are also members of the Improvements Board would evince some interest, and put forward some constructive proposals for the edification of the Improvements Committee and the Chief Officer, but the absence of the majority of the members and the exit of some of them while the debate was in progress unmistakably showed to what extent the Civic Fathers take interest in the welfare of the rate-payers. The proceedings therefore came peremptorily to an end and the President adjourned the House for want of quorum till the 22nd instant.

Sir V. A. Dabholker as Chairman of the Improvements Committee presented the Budget Estimates for 1928-29 for the approval of the Board and without any apology for the deficit of Rs. 27 lakhs submitted that though he could not call it a balanced or prosperity budget he would safely call it an evenly balanced budget.

"AN INSOLVENCY BUDGET."

Dr. J. V. Vora: An insolvency budget.

Sir V. A. Dabholker assured the House that it was not an insolvency budget in spite of the deficit of Rs. 27 lakhs and qualified his statement by saying that during the last thirty years of its existence the Improvements Trust had provided many amenities of life which the Bombay Municipality had failed to do. For instance, he said, the Trust had made roads in the city where no roads existed before and the advantage of this facility was taken by the Municipality. He agreed that there was a deficit of Rs. 27 lakhs, but that was, he said, due to the general trade depression since 1921. The land value had depreciated and buyers had no money owing to general trade depression. He then pointed out the dwelling facilities offered by the Improvement Trust and said the Trust had provided the citizens with about ten thousand rooms in sanitary condition with one-third the rent than what an ordinary landlord would charge for a filthy and insanitary slum in Kamatipura.

IMPROVED SANITATION.

Since 1896 to 1910 the average mortality in Bombay was 400 per day due to plague, and if plague was eradicated in the city and mortality reduced, it was due to the efforts of the Improvement Trust in building roads, providing sanitary rooms at cheap rent and developing the slum areas and transforming them into sanitary and healthy places. If there was a deficit he submitted it was more than counter-balanced by the good work it had done for the citizens. The Trust had also applied the retrenchment axe to the staff and suspended many development schemes while the members of the Committee worked without any remuneration. He, therefore, hoped that the Board would consider the budget evenly balanced and approve of it unanimously.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded the proposition.

NO CLAIM FOR ALL THE CREDIT.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment to refer the Budget Estimates to the Improvements Committee in the light of certain points he had submitted for enquiry. Dr. Viegas said the Improvement Trust would have closed its doors long ago were it not for the handsome contributions of the Bombay Municipality to the tune of rupees three crores and a quarter. The Improvement Trust need not take all the credit for the good health of the city as he said the Bombay Municipality spent in the neighbourhood of Rs. fifty lakhs a year for the Health Department. The budget was unintelligible, full of mathematical jugglery and window dressing and he urged the House to send it back to the Improvements Committee for re-consideration.

Mr. Jagjiwan Oojamsy seconded the amendment.

GOVERNMENT AUDITOR'S WARNING.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker supported the amendment and expressed his doubt if the Improvements Committee had given even an hour to finish the budget. The Committee, he said, had in revised estimates reduced only Rs. 8,000 from the estimates drafted by the Chief Officer. It was therefore practically the budget of the Chief Officer and not of the Committee. He pointed out the note couched in strong language of the Government Auditor who had stated that the cost of establishment was out of proportion to the cost of works and said the Committee should go through all the items one by one before they presented the budget to the Board.

MR. TAIRSEE DEFENDS BUDGET.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee reminded the House to consider first and foremost under what circumstances the Improvement Trust was brought into existence and pointed out that it was never intended that the Trust would work its own way on its own capital, and in its own interest. What the Municipality could not do was expected of the Improvement Trust. The House had also to consider whether the Trust had fulfilled the object for which it was brought into being by the help at its disposal. It was not the Improvement Trust that was affected by trade depression. The Bombay Port Trust and the Bombay Municipality were not immune from its effect and if any mistakes were made so had the Municipality, the Port Trust, the Development Department and even the best regulated business houses have also made them. He urged the critics to put forth some constructive proposals instead of criticising the budget without any sense. The Finance Committee had spent a number of days in preparing the budget when Dr. Viegas had his say. Then it was placed before the Improvements Committee again Dr. Viegas had his say. The budget was passed unanimously by the Committee and if it was referred again to that body they would send it back to the Board with the remarks that they had nothing further to add. He therefore said no useful purpose would be served by sending the budget to the Committee. If they wished they could send it to their own Committee, but he pointed out at the same time that it was not an insolvency budget. Solvency or insolvency, he said, depended upon one's credit in the market. There were private companies raising debentures at high rate of interest, but they would not get the loans they demanded while the Improvement Trust had raised loans on only four per cent. of interest. This showed that the Trust was solvent and had credit in the market than those who offered higher rate of interest and did not get the loans.

At this stage the President adjourned the House for want of quorum.

..A scene from "Chandrahasa" which will be shown at the Krishna Cinema on Satur day next.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

A DAY OF ONE-SIDED GAME.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was present on the Queen's Road Court on Tuesday to watch the contests in the Western India Tennis Tournament. A dozen more matdhes in the men's singles were decided, but there was nothing exciting about the contests which were mostly one-sided, except that between Nakaya and D. G. Powar in which the latter won after a hard fight.

THE RESULTS.

The following were the results:—

D. G. Powar beat, Nakaya 7—5, 8—6.

Dhagamvar W. O. B. S. Dalaya.

B. H. Khardekar beat D. M. Perreira 6—1, 6—1.

M. Ueda beat. Makhijani 6—0, 6—1.

N. R. Mulla beat, M. N. Clark 6—1, 6—4.

Hughes-Hallett beat, E. R. B. Scott 6—0, 6—4.

P. R. Sular beat, H. T. Flannagan 6—2, 6—1.

N. R. Suvarna beat, Major Lucas 6—2, 7—5.

N. B. Bhagwat beat, A. R. Sellery 6—1, 6—2.

G. S. Shirahatti beat, C. W. H. P. Wand 6—0, 6—2.

Kirke beat, Desai 13—11, 3—6, 9—7.

Shanghani beat, Turner 6—2, 6—4.

Butterfield beat Sneddon 6—1, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

No. 1. at 1 p.m.—Ueda vs. Suntook followed by Pitt vs. Brough.

No. 2. at 4 p.m.—Tomonaga vs. Chopon followed by Raja Iyer vs. Gupte followed by Mr. and Mrs. Covell vs. Taku and Miss Harris.

No. 4. at 4 p.m.—Kamruddin vs. Shellenberger followed Morley Fox vs. Mathalone.

No. 5. at 4 p.m.—Maundrell vs. Wagle followed by Perreira and Gonsolves vs. Tayabjee and Bhandarkar.

No. 6. at 4 p.m.—H. C. Desaiji vs. Lahery Bean followed by Mrs. Moir vs. Mrs. Jones.

To play on the first available court Tomonaga and Ueda vs. K. A. D. Naoroji and Khatlan.

Miss G. Evans vs. Miss V. Webber.

B. M. Joshi vs. L. T. Asaldekar.

"ILLEGAL GAMBLING" IN CITY

ALLEGED ASSAULTS BY "WELL-KNOWN SATTAWALAS"

Naranji Premji, described by the Police as a well-known 'Sattawalla', and five others who were arrested and charged with attempting to murder, assault and abetment, were again placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday afternoon when the hearing in the case commenced. The complainant in the case is the well-known police informant Anantram Radhakishen Dave who described himself as a motor-driver by profession. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution. The accused were defended by Messrs. C. N. Kaunga, Kantilal Thakore, Parikh Mohalal Desai and Chhotalal Desai.

Opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Thanawalla related the details of the attack on the complainant Dave.

The complainant alleged that the motive of the attack on him was that he used to inform the police about the illegal gambling houses in the City. Only a day prior to the assault on him, the police had raided Naranji's shop and two persons were arrested there. The complainant believed that there was long-standing enmity between him and Naranji; and several complaints and cross-complaints were filed in the courts only recently.

Anantram, the complainant then stepped into the witness box and gave evidence corroborating the prosecution story. He said that he had his own gambling shop formerly, but for some time past, he was against gambling and was determined to inform the police about gambling dens in the City. About a year ago, he had informed the police about the gambling den Naranji was keeping and since then there was enmity between them. Witness said he was assaulted by Naranji and two others on January 4 last and in connection with that assault, he had filed information in the court. Naranji had threatened him twice on January 13, once at Saidhurst and again at Shaikh Memon Roads and witness had informed the respective police stations on the same day.

Cross-examination of the complainant was reserved.

Further hearing was adjourned after some evidence was recorded.

LATEST NEWS.

KARACHI, Feb. 14.

Captain Hinkler has created a new time-record for light aeroplane flight to India. Interviewed, he said that the flight from Jask was carried out in perfect weather which was ideal for flying. The journey down the Persian Gulf was uneventful, except for a slight leak in the oil tank. The average speed on the flight from Jask was eighty miles per hour. Captain Hinkler leaves for Allahaba' at dawn to-morrow.—A. P.

HARVEY-NARIMAN JUDGMENT.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL DOES NOT ADVISE APPEAL

COSTS TO BE SHARED BY GOVT. AND MR. HARVEY?

We understand that the judgment of Mr. Dastur in the Harvey-Nariman case was placed before the Advocate-General for advice as to whether an appeal should be filed against it and that the learned Advocate-General has advised against such a course. As regards costs of Mr. Harvey in the case, in regard to which also the Advocate-General was consulted, his advice, it is understood, is that owing to the nature of the judgment, the costs should be shared between the Government of Bombay and Mr. Harvey.

5 H. FETE.

ILLUMINATION WORK BY EXCELSIOR ELECTRIC CO

An attractive feature of the Five H Fete now being held at the Co-oper ge Maidan is the beautiful electric illumination.

The huge entrance gate and the enclosure stand out in bold outlines at night The Cabaret and Dancing Hall is tastefully decorated with Chinese lanterns etc. The multi-coloured lights in orange, red and blue, artistically arranged on the trees, twinkle like gems and produce a most pleasing effect. The various kiosks, stalls and shops, the amusement park and other sections are also beautifully illuminated.

This excellent work has been largely executed by the Excelsior Eletric Co., 54, Lohar Chawl, Bombay, owned and managed by Mr. Vithaldas Manmohandas Thanawalla.

The Excelsior Electric Co., has also successfully undertaken illumination work at many gatherings and parties on marriage nad other occasions in high society.

PHILIPS RADIO STALL.

Messrs. Precious Electric Co., agents of the well-known work of Messrs. Philips Radio and Nora Radio, have been displaying various radio products in a stall at 5H Exhibition. The stall displays up-todate radio products, but the most conspicuous of them are various types of Philips' receiving and transmitting valves, rectifiers, H. T. unit, loud-speakers Battery chargers, automatic lighting arresters and filament fuses. Besides, a few of radio sets are exhibited, of which one of "Nora" make was playing, in accompaniment of Philips' loud-speaker, and the efficiency produced in concert by these well-known makes could be gauged by the crowd collected at the stall. The side-window with a doll's house, exhibiting Philips valves by a loving couple of a revolving motor was the centre of attraction All up-to-date radio products were laid out in the stall and the management was all politeness to explain the uses and functions of all.

"HUNAR NAGAR."

All heads of Educational, National and Charitable Institutions are requested to apply for Entrance Passes at 2 annas at the Main Gate and 1 anna Hunar Nagar per head for Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Apply sharp, Organiser Hunar Nagar, 5II Fete Grounds.

ROSTRUM IN AUSTRALIAN WOOD

AT LEAGUE OF NATIONS HALL

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Melbourne.—Mr. Bruce, Prime Minister, has announced that League of Nations has accepted Australia offer to provide a rostrum in Australian wood at the new League Assembly Hall.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Feb. 14.
Previous Closing Rate	18.23
To-day's Opening Rate	18.07
Difference	—.16
To-day's Closing Rate	18.39
Difference	plus .16

LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 14.
Previous Closing Rate	9.52
To-day's Opening Rate	9.50
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.68
Difference	plus .16

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY, 15 1928

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE AMENDING BILL.

GOVERNMENT'S REACTIONARY ATTITUDE.

(BY DR. KAIKHOSRU KERESASP DADACHANJI).

II.

As the Bill is now before the Assembly the Nationalist members have a chance of so amending this Clause as to accelarate an early expansion of the I.T.F. in all its three Sections, by the simple device of deleting the discretionary power of the Governor-General, and substituting in place thereof, the mandatory power of the Assembly.

Thus, the old S.4 of the I. T. F. Act, as well as the new S. 4 of the Amending Bill, should be deleted, and the following substituted in place thereof:—

Amending Bill, Clause 3, will then read as follows.

Clause 3.—S. 4. "The Governor-General-in-Council should constitute:

(1) For any Province one or more Provincial Corps or units of the Indian Territorial Force;

(2) For any town or group of towns in a Province one or more urban corps or units of the Indian Territorial Force, to be recruited from persons residing in or near such town or towns;

(3) For any Province a University Corps, consisting of one or more units of the Territorial Force, for the appointment thereto of students of, and other persons connected with, a University established by Law in British India, or colleges affiliated to such a University;

(4) For any town or group of towns in a Province one or more cadet units, consisting of one or more units of the Territorial Force for the appointment thereto of students of, and other persons connected with, secondary schools, aided and unaided; consisting of such number of men as may fom time to time be provided by the Indian Legislative Assembly;

And may disband or reconstitute any unit so constituted as may from time to time he decided by the Indian Legislative Assembly."

The Government is bound to reject this Amendment, but that is a matter of no importance, so long as the members of the Assembly perform their duty towards their country of formulating the national demand in the Assembly, whatever be its fate. Even the present Legislative As-

(Continued on page 11)

BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN EAST AFRICA

(BY ATUL KRISHNA GHOSE.)

History contains records of oppression in the name of religion, and the history of East Africa is a vivid example of it. The early history of that unfortunate land began with religious feuds. The Arabs were the first people who contributed much to the uplift of the Africans. The culture of Islam did much benefit to that land and even the King Matasa was willing to embrace that faith. But it was an unhappy incident that gave a serious blow to the progress of Islam. The king invited his subjects in a feast, but the followers of Islam refused to eat the meat which was not killed in the orthodox way according to the Koran. This infuriated the king and he ordered the massacre of the Mahomedans.

After the death of Matasa in 1884, Mawanga became king. Now the Christian missionaries began to pour in. In the name of religion the Christians began to quarrel with the Mahomedans and other people so much so that it created chaos and disorder in the kingdom and the king had to come forward to suppress it. The Christian missionaries not only disobeyed the king, but made a conspiracy to dethrone him. The king discovered the plot and suppressed it. A temporary suppression it was, but the Christian missionaries went

(Continued on page 11.)

THE APPROACHING CRISIS

No Nationalist member of the Assembly who is not bed-ridden will, we hope, be absent from the Assembly on the 16th when the resolution boycotting the Commission will come up for consideration. The Nationalists already present, have done well to agree on a common resolution. Government will, of course, have the whole official bloc on their side and they will not fail to bring every kind of pressure to bear upon the nominated and stray elected members. It is expected that by these means, they will get about 60 votes on their side including 26 official votes, but they need about 70 votes to defeat the boycott resolution. Desperate attempts are being made to play the Muslims against the Hindus in connection with the discussion at the All-Parties' Conference on the Hindu-Muslim problem. It is fondly believed that if the Conference does not endorse the Congress-League decision on the separation of Sind, some fresh Muslim votes would be cast on the Government side. That the hope is but a delusion is clear from the fact that Mr. Jinnah has been assured of substantial Muslim support to the boycott resolution, irrespective of the All-Parties' Conference decisions with regard to Sind or joint electorates. If only all the elected members are present at the Assembly, we are quite confident that the boycott resolution would be carried.

Meanwhile, just as the Muslims should vote and have decided to vote on the resolution, irrespective of the All-Parties' Conference decisions, the Conference on its part should proceed with its discussions without any reference to the snap votes at the Assembly. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru took the right stand regarding the Sind question in his letter to the Conference. Without any reference to the special claims of contending groups or to the votes that may be won or lost, he stated that the principle of self-determination, the very principle, by the way, for which the country is just now fighting, "applied to Sind, would mean that the will of the majority of the population shall prevail." Nor can it be said that an integral part of a natural province has been sliced out by a process of gerrymandering so as to secure a majority for a particular community. It is a patent fact that geographically, historically, ethnographically and to some extent culturally, Sind is a distinct province. Long before communalism became rampant, Sind, Karnatak and Andhra were made into separate provinces by the Congress. The separation of Sind is no more motived by communal considerations than is the separation of Andhra or Karnatak. If we must speak of chance communal gains, what the minority gains in one new province, the majority gains in two, but the relative position remains substantially the same.

Whatever may be the decisions of the Conference, the boycott movement is a distinct question and must be treated as such. Yet we cannot help repeating that if the All-Parties' Conference unanimously or even almost unanimously endorses the new Congress-League Pact, it will mean enormous additional strength to the movement, such as we cannot easily imagine. It will then be a hopeless task for any officials to continue fishing in troubled waters, making the Commission a willing or an unwilling tool. We understand from our Delhi correspondent that the Commission is studiously chaperoned by officials in its variety tours. Lord Winterton assures the British public which is as ignorant of Indian conditions as is their Commission, that the Commission is "establishing contact with other representative persons of influence." But confronted by Mr. Saklatvala with a question as to the noble Lord's idea of representativeness, he was tongue-tied and sulked behind the flimsy excuse that the House of Commons was not a proper place for such a debate. Lord Winterton was probably referring to the Commission's strolls in Indian villages with official interpreters. That, he must be thinking, has established one point of contact. Sir John Simon has also established other points of contact with the "depressed" classes and the "martial" classes through men like Mr. Bole and Sir Umar Hayat Khan, with the latter of whom he had a game of chess. But there is something plaintive about Sir John's remark, "There is one thing common between East and West and that is the game of chess." Not yet so much as invited to the Assembly, Sir John is naturally sad. But he will, we may be sure, carry on the farce of establishing contact with India. If but the All-Parties' Conference could realise that in its hands lies the destiny of India and could solve completely the Hindu-Muslim question, not even that farce would go on a day longer. Nor the boycott, for nothing will be left to be boycotted.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

We much regret that Sir Hari Singh Gour's Age of Consent Bill has been shunted off. That is what the decision to "circulate" the Bill and to appoint an enquiry committee amounts to. The principle of the Bill has long been accepted by the country. The present Bill was a modest one in all conscience—to raise the age of consent from 13 to 14 in the case of married girls and from 14 to 16 in the case of unmarried girls. The bill has also been long enough before the country. Enlightened public opinion has supported it as it had never before supported a similar measure. Numerous social conferences, especially of women themselves, all over the country have demanded the immediate passage of the Bill into law. Only a few days ago Dr. Gour had submitted a petition signed by 6,000 men and women in support of the measure. Any national Government, any Government with a strong sense of social justice would have hailed this phenomenon and would have straightway adopted the Bill. But the ways of the Government of India defy description. Dr. Gour did not mince matters when he stated in the Assembly that Government's opposition on the ground of administrative difficulties was only an attempt to shirk responsibility, that the Government had been accused of being deliberately reactionary in social matters as it was easy to govern a weak people. "If Government opposes this elementary piece of justice," he observed, "they must face the criticism that Government is the enemy of social progress because its strength lies in the weakness of the people."

What was Government's reply to this challenge? As usual they professed deep sympathy with the principle of the Bill, but, as usual again, cautioned the people against hurry. We are coolly told that Government are awaiting the opinion of the Provincial Governments. We wonder if those Governments had gone to sleep all these months. It was positively machiavellian for Mr. Crerar to suggest that "there were other methods by which this problem might be approached" and that "a very practical and useful way to deal with the problem was to deal with the question of child marriage." Mr. Crerar could not be unaware that raising the age of consent in the case of married girls is an inseparable part of any propaganda against child marriages, that there has been all along far less opposition even among the orthodox to this tried remedy against which not even Shastras can be quoted than to legislation against marriage itself. It is significant that he did not vouchsafe any support to Mr. Sarda's Bill against child marriages but was only concerned to have Dr. Gour's Bill dropped. And he played the old game of promising an elaborate and comprehensive survey of the whole question in all its bearing by officials and non-officials. The questions of age of consent and child marriages are old questions and have been discussed threadbare for more than a generation at innumerable conferences. The proposed fresh enquiry, which we fear will swallow up Mr. Sarda's Bill also, is calculated if not designed to stir up social and religious bigotry which at present has not been able to make any headway against liberalism.

It is a pity that the Assembly allowed itself to be beguiled by delaying tactics. Dr. Gour at least might have known better. It is possible that the supporters of the Bill felt that they were left in the lurch by the Swarajists who absented themselves from the Assembly because of the Madras Mandate and that they had little chance against a virtually hostile Government bloc. It is tragic to think that Congressmen, of all persons, should have failed by absence or otherwise to support a Bill of vital importance to the nation. If the Madras Mandate stood in the way, it must be a very defectively worded Mandate indeed, not to admit of Congressmen's attendance for such a purpose. We cannot help feeling that the Nationalists have bungled and Government have scored once again. The only remedy now is that those among the people who are earnest about social reform and the elementary rights of womanhood and who would accept neither compromise nor delaying tactics, should bestir themselves and even make amends for lost opportunities. They should leave no stone unturned till they raise the age of consent to 16 in the case of both married and unmarried girls and till by legislation the marriage of girls under sixteen is made impossible. We earnestly hope the young men and women of India will assert themselves, whoever else may fail them.

ABOLISH THE TRUST.

The budget for the year 1928-29 of the Bombay Improvement Trust which has been approved by the Improvement Committee, shows a very large deficit of twenty-six lakhs. The Trust proposes to borrow to the extent of twenty-five lakhs to make up this deficit and its parlous financial condition appears to have grown into quite a chronic feature as for the last seven years it has in melancholy succession shown big deficits. During the last thirty years, the Bombay Municipal Corporation has contributed more than three crores for the maintenance of the Trust. After a good deal of infructuous negotiation with Government for effecting radical improvements in the administration of the Trust, all that the Corporation could secure in the way of improvement, was the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act of 1925. Two years' experience of the working of this measure has convinced the Corporation how nominal has been the control and how powerful and autocratic the Improvement Committee remains in administering the new Act. The only solution to this anomalous state of affairs, so disastrous to the proper disbursement of public funds and so humiliating to the self-respect of the Corporation, lies in the actual taking over of the work hitherto done by the Trust as a department of its own by the Corporation under its full control without the annoying intermediate existence of a body like the Improvement Committee as at present constituted.

The draft representation submitted by the Law, Procedure and Election Committee of the Corporation for being forwarded to the Government of Bombay, recommends the dissolution of the Trust Board as the only solution of this difficulty. There will be public support to the Committee's contention that this is the only way in which the vagaries of a body like the Improvement Committee which resents control of the Corporation can be brought to an end. The Improvement Committee is so constituted under the Act that outside bodies have separate and direct representation on it. The Board of Trustees have a voice in the election of only eleven out of the eighteen members of the Committee. Recently a series of accidents has occurred which shows how readily and how easily the Committee flouts the authority of the Board of Trustees and obstructs the latter in the exercise of the powers of control vested in it under the Act. The only way out of this ridiculous impasse is for the Corporation to insist upon the abolition of this dyarchy and this overlapping of powers and to secure definite and undisturbed control over the work at present done in an unsatisfactory manner by the Board.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Anti-Christian Policy.

Asiatics rendered "Stateless" by the Oriental Exclusion Clause of the Immigration Laws in America will be grateful to the group of American missionaries in India who have addressed an appeal to the United States Congress, to Secretary Kellogg and to the American people protesting against the use of such exclusion as "a violation of Christian principles." In India this bold and humanitarian move on the part of these American missionaries will be greatly appreciated. They have envisaged the whole problem of racial exclusion in the right perspective. The discriminatory clauses of the American Immigration Law they rightly consider "a violation of good faith and of international ethics, an affront to the people of India and a source of deep racial resentment and antagonism." Every nation has, of course, the right to decide what should be the quality and calibre of its immigrants, but wholesale exclusion solely on the ground of race and colour is a potent factor in destroying healthy international relations.

Inconvenient Treaties.

The British Foreign Office is not likely to regard with favour the researches of an ex-Minister of France into the manner in which the Allies who forced the Versailles Treaty on Germany have carried out the policy of mandates agreed to by both parties according to that Treaty. M. Lemery, ex-Minister and a member of the French Senate, proposes to interpellate the Poincare Government in regard to the "Colonial question." This will give him an opportunity of drawing attention to the British plan of incorporating Tanganyika with Kenya and Uganda as an "East African Dominion." The ex-Minister regards this new move in British Colonial policy as a violation of the Treaty of Versailles. If French opinion supports M. Lemery strongly, Germany is sure to benefit by this good fortune and ask that a strict observance of the mandate must be exacted from Great Britain. It will be Sir Austen Chamberlain's duty in the first instance to allay these Continental suspicions. He will find it a difficult job.

Profession of Sympathy.

In damning with faint praise Sir Phiroze Sethna's proposal that the Government of India should appoint Trade Commissioners abroad to guide Indian traders and merchants how best to retain foreign markets, the Government of India have indicated that they do not desire to fall in with the repeatedly expressed public wish in this matter. The Government spokesman in the Council of State who accepted the resolution moved by Sir Phiroze Sethna, was profuse in his sympathy with the object of the resolution, but trotted out the excuse so often given in another familiar case, that of the appointment of Indians to the Railway Board. Sir Phiroze Sethna, who as an experienced business man should know what he was talking about, said that at least three hundred Indians could be found to serve on the waiting list for such Trade Commissionerships, but the Government spokesman talked about the paucity of Indians with the requisite qualifications to hold these posts. The official idea is that Indian members of the Indian Civil Service could be trained for them gradually. But the public demand is that Indian businessmen should hold these posts and that is a just and reasonable demand.

President Patel's Correct Attitude.

Indian opinion has reason to feel grateful to Mr. Patel for having shown a commendable and courageous attitude in upholding the dignity and propriety of the Legislative Assembly. Instead of following the example of the President of the Council of State who went out of his way to do 'puja' before the Simon Commission, Mr. Patel has taken the constitutional course of ascertaining the opinion of the leaders of the various parties in the Legislative Assembly before deciding the unpleasant question of inviting the Simon Commission to pay a visit to the body over which he presides. He should have no difficulty in coming to a decision in full consonance with the wishes of the House now that the leaders of the two largest popular parties in the Assembly, Pundit Motilal and Mr. Jinnah, have given him their views in the matter in no mistakable language.

Belated But Welcome Admissions.

After an unconscionably long time the "Times of India" has come out with some very intriguing observations, which it points the moral to a tale which did not end as happily as certain people with whom the Anglo-Indian Press has natural sympathies had wished. Our contemporary tries to make the most of a bad job. It is constrained to admit "no one who knows him would charge Mr. Nariman with bad faith." This certificate to Mr. Nariman is sure to be looked upon as an interesting piece of amende journalistique because there was really no other way out of it for the "Times of India." It feels, however, that it must satisfy the curiosity of the curious who "will naturally enquire how it came about that allegations having been made which were not proved, and a plea of justification set up which failed, the Magistrate acquitted Mr. Nariman." And it attempts to satisfy the curiosity of the curious by a long quotation which shows how conveniently it has missed the whole point of the Magistrate's judgment. It is something, however, that our contemporary is at last forced to accuse the Government of Bombay of having "lamentably mishandled" the whole matter of the Back Bay administration and to make admissions which strengthen the public demand for an exhaustive and independent enquiry into it.

The Aga Khan.

A correspondent writes:—

"The degree of social and cultural influence which His Highness the Aga Khan wields, apart from his position as a multi-party political leader in India, is not often brought home to the general public. Whenever the Aga Khan is in Bombay, the Bombayites have an opportunity of enjoying his company at some of the functions which he usually gives to cultivate communal intercourse in this country. It is over a cup of tea or after dinner when the accomplished host mixes with his numerous guests of diverse religious and political complexion that the latter realise how much mutual goodwill can be engendered through such functions. At the dinner given at the Willingdon Club on the 13th the Aga Khan could be seen speaking in French or English with equal fluency to his cosmopolitan guests, some of whom were astonished by his knowledge of French literature and thinkers and familiarity with English and Persian poets."

SNUBBED BY SIR JOHN

THE ZULFIKAR DEPUTATION

UNEXPECTED TREATMENT METED OUT

LEADER FUMBLES FOR WORDS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan is, I am told, a sadder, if not wiser, man for having led a motely crowd of some back benchers Muslim members of the Assembly to wait on Sir John Simon and his colleagues. The deputation had a very cold reception and indeed received a snub in being asked at the very start to state why they had sought the interview. This stunned these self-constituted spokesmen of Muslim opinion, and Sir Zulfikur is reported to have struggled for a few words and the party came away without another member uttering a word. This treatment was unexpected, but I am told they were quite sceptic about the capability of their leader and of his following to present any case worth looking at.

Indeed, a friend who overheard the conversation in the lobby between one of these gallant deputationists and a Muslim leader who stands for boycott, tells me that they were pleading that he should accept their brief merely as counsel and present their case before Sir John Simon. And when counsel wanted his professional fee, they felt doubtful about the wisdom of that course. They felt all the same that they had no proper spokesman and Sir John Simon was very disappointed with them. I am told Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan fumbled for some words and stated that he and his "crowd" wanted the Commission to know that they stood for separate electorate and separation of Sind and grant of Reforms to Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier. By the way, the Simon Commission's communique, announcing that it was the deputation of the Central Muslim Party of the Assembly, is obviously wrong as this Party is yet to frame its Constitution. This is, however, in keeping with the importance attached to the welcome by Associations which came into existence only yesterday and represented none except a few individuals, and it is the same class that have accepted the Simon Commission's offer of a Conference.

DEPUTATION ON COMMISSION

NEW DELHI, Feb 13.

It is understood that a deputation of Musim members of the Legislature waited on the Simon Commission to-day.—A.P.

"ENTIRE LACK OF CONFIDENCE."

CONGRESS PARTY AND COMMISSION

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

While hitherto it was held that Lala Lajpat Rai's amendment would meet the point of view jointly of the Congress, Nationalist and Independent Parties, there is also the Congress amendment which has just been put in to field by Mr. Goswami and is receiving the attention at the hands of all parties. The Independents had merely committed themselves to opposing the Simon Commission and Mr. Jinnah's Party had kept their mind open on the exact text of the formula. Mr. Goswami's amendment stands an equal chance for consideration. His resolution wishes to convey to the British Government the Assembly's "entire lack of confidence in the Simon Commission which has been appointed to review the present Constitution of India and its adherence to the view expressed in the resolution passed by the last Assembly on 8th September 1925 regarding the manner of India's advance towards Responsible Government."

This resolution, it will be remembered, was carried by an overwhelming majority with the support of all non-official political parties.

SUPPORT VOTE OF 'NO CONFIDENCE' IN COMMISSION

APPEAL TO NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

PATNA, Feb. 14.

Sir Ali Imam and Sachchidanda Sinha have sent the following message to the Assembly members:—

"The scheme for enquiry disclosed by Sir John Simon on his letter to H. E. the Viceroy and its further elucidation a communication to Sir Sankaran Nair, in which even 'in camera'" method has not been abandoned, being highly unsatisfactory and full ecuality of status not having been accorded to the committee of the Central Legislature, we think that no committee should be constituted to cooperate with the Commission. We therefore earnestly hope that all non-official members of the Assembly will muster strong and support the vote of no confidence the Commission at the Assembly sitting on the 16th February.—Free Press.

FULL-DRESS DEBATE LIKELY

THREE SETS OF VIEWS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

All lobby movements are directed towards one issue, namely, the voting on the 16th February on the resolutions on the subject of the Simon Commission. The first hindrance in the way of the opposition is the existence of resolutions on the Supreme Court, which precede those on the Simon Commission. Attempts are being made to persuade their movers to withdraw them, so that the way may be cleared for a full-dress debate on the Simon Commission on the 16th as the Whips are anxious to have the voting on that date in order to release those who have pressure of private business, and are coming up only for this sitting. Judging from the amendments in the field, there are three sets of views. Congressmen, Nationalists and Independents are likely to back the amendment of Lala Lajpatrai, holding the constitution of the Commission and the scheme for a Commission wholly unacceptable.

Another school of thought finds expression in the amendment of Sir Zulfiqaran Khan "that the procedure put forward by the Indian Statutory Commission merits the favourable consideration of this Assembly". Mr. Anwarulazim and Mr. Ghuzravi hold that "the procedure provides an effective means for the constructive participation of the Indian people in the present constitutional enquiry."

MR. RAJAH'S "PROFOUND CONFIDENCE".

Mr. M. C. Rajah expresses satisfactim at the appointment of the Commission at an earlier date than laid down under the Reform Act and profound confidence in its composition, and thinks that the Assembly should express a desire "that every opportunity for full and effective co-operation with the Commission should be granted to the Joint Committee of the Indian Legislature".

Some more amendments are coming in —A.P.

GANDHIJI STEADILY IMPROVING

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 14.

Mahatma Gandhi's health shows steady improvement; there seems to be no cause for anxiety. He has slightly increased his diet and is quite cheerful.—A. P.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

UNAUTHORISED REPORT,

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

Our attention has been drawn say the General Secretaries of the Congress, to a report issued by the Free Press of India purporting to be a summary of the proceedings of the All Parties Conference. The report is abolutely unauthorised and misleading. The Conference is not open to the press and an authorised correct report would be issued over the signatures of the Secretaries at the close of the Conference.—A.P.

ANDHRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TO CONSIDER MADRAS ORDER

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

Mr. T. Prakasam, M.L.A., as President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, is convening a meeting of the Committee in Madras City on the eve of the hartal (the exact date to be announced later) to consider the situation created by the prohibitory order issued under Section 144 C.P.C.—A. P.

JUSTICITE CONSTITUTIONALISTS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

With reference to the report that the South Indian Liberal Federation sent a message welcoming the Simon Commission, it now transpires that it was not an official communication from the Federation, but was sent by that wing of it called the

(Continued on next page.)

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN KOLABA

PEOPLE TO WITHHOLD ONLY ONE RUPEE

UNANIMOUS FORM OF PROTEST DECIDED

(From Our Correspondent).
ALIBAG, Feb. 13.

The enthusiasm created by the Kolaba District Conference is in fact. The no-tax resolution in the Conference recommended that at least some portion of enhanced taxation should be left unpaid. The no-tax committee has now decided that it should be Re. 1 and if the increased tax itself is less than one rupee, then the whole of the increase should be left unpaid. Messrs. Gharat, Patil, Gosavi, Lele, Manerikar, P. Nagardas are all busy visiting villages in Alibag Taluka for the last fortnight and public meetings and private gatherings are the order of the day. So far, meetings were held in Thal, Kihim, Bahirola, Avas, Mandavkhar, Kambarali and Zirad. One of the meetings was attended by even the Mamlatdar of Alibag Taluka who is reported to have said that there would be no unnecessary interference with the protest procedure that the people have adopted, provided there is no indulgence in excess of speech or action. The point on which all the speakers have laid stress is that keeping unpaid just one rupee out of the enhanced taxation is only an active protest by the ryots, to which even they have resorted, when they found that Government would not listen to all other usual methods.

METHODICAL MOVEMENT IN PEN

(From Our Correspondent.)
PEN, Feb. 13.

In pursuance of the Alibag Conference resolution, no-tax sub-committees of Pen Taluka have been carrying an constant propaganda in favour of keeping just one rupee unpaid, out of the enhanced taxation. Five Committees are concentrating on different centres in the Taluka, and they include tried workers. The no-tax committee of the Taluka, whose President is Mr. Annasaheb Deo, a big land holder, has issued an appeal to all landholders. To those who have to pay Rs. 5 or more as increase, the Committee says, they can pay up in two instalments but keep unpaid Re. 1, while paying the second instalment. They are also warned to pay up the first instalment before February 15, so as to avoid paying 25 per cent. fine. Those who thus withhold payment of just one rupee will have to undergo at the most expense of another one rupee, consisting of annas 8 as notice fee, 4 annas as 25 per cent. fine and confiscation charges to the extent of annas at the most.

The Committee also clearly points out that Government employees have no righ to refuse to accept whatever dues a landholder pays, if anyone refuses, he should be asked to do so in writing and it shoul be sent on to the Mamlatdar, preferably by money order, special forms for which are obtainable at the post office. Meetings have so far been held in Vavoshi, Varsai, Kalra, Vasi and Kasu and people have everywhere unanimously supported the no-tax committees' proposals. More meetings are to be still held. Messrs. Gosavi and Patil from Alibag and some men from Bombay and Poona have also been invited to speak.

COMMISSIONERS DEJECTED

HOPES OF "WINNING OVER" GIVEN UP

MORE LIGHT ON SIMONS' MOVEMENTS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

The first of its official communiques issued by the Simon Commission, throws no light on the "Study" they are making by their incognito and surprise visits, but merely records the fact of such visits having been made. The Commission admits that its socalled independence of official influence is an eye-wash because they were chaperoned during their visit to Meerut Gurgaon and other villages in that area by the Commissioner of the Division and Collector of the District. Indian "public" men who accompanied them were non-entities who could not have possibly exercised independent judgment in directing the activities of the Commission to the quarters which the official heirarchy of the District does not want. Nor does the Commission take the public into confidence as to what traspired to-day when Colonel Gidney and Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan organized two meek deputations to the Commission.

LETTER FALLS FLAT.

But it is apparent that the Commissioners are very worried about the fact that their letter has fallen absolutely flat. Poor Major Graham Pole has come in for bitter denunciation at their hands in having let the cat out of the bag in London by suggesting that the letter of Sir John Simon was prepared in London. The Commission takes its stand on the fact that the letter was written in Delhi itself but political circles are convinced that this is a difference between Tweedledum and Tweedledee for, though the letter was actually drafted in Delhi, its main outline is believed to have been fully laid down in London by the Secretary of State.

THUMPING SUPPORT TO LALAJI'S MOTION.

It seems the Simon Commission is very much dejected as it never imagined that the boycott would be so complete. They have given up hopes of winning over the Assembly especially as the Congress, the Independent and the Nationalist Parties have decided to support Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution on the 16th instant.

The progress made by All-Party Conference to-day is also hopeful of results.

HARTAL IN MADRAS.

ALL-PARTIES' DECISION.

NEW DELHI, 14.

(By Telephone).

Our Special Representative in New Delhi telephones to us as follows:—

The All Parties' Conference met to-day, but adjourned its deliberations till to-morrow.

The Conference, however, considered the letter addressed to it by Madras leaders and the situation arising out of the promulgation of the order under Section 144 I. P. C. in Madras and it was decided to instruct the Madras Congress Committee to observe hartal on the day of arrival of the Simon Commission there if the Committee thought fit to do so.

THURSDAY'S HISTORIC DEBATE.

FFICIAL'' FRANTIC CANVASSING.

HOW WILL DR. GOUR VOTE?

(From Our Special Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

Party whips in the Assembly are increasingly active as the great censure debate on the Simon Commission is to take place on Thursday morning. Residences of certain Mahomedan members and a few nondescripts are being often invaded by whips—especially by Government whips, as the non-official whips are busy engaged in discussions at the All-Party Conference. Every hour calculations are being made as to the prospective strength of attendance on Thursday and the voting on each side. This evening's official whip's report is that there is every chance of unofficial censure motion being defeated by a majority of two votes. They expect Sir Hari Singh Gour to stick to his recent statement against boycott. Sir Hari Singh is a prominent member of the Nationalist Party, but he is always an uncertain factor at voting time, especially on crucial occasions like this. Mr. S. N. Haji is a nondescript; but I have good reason to believe that he will vote on the popular side. Mr. Joshi, although he is a nominated member, will surely enter the popular lobby. Government expedt beyond its permanent paid voting strength of 26, eleven out of the 12 nominated, all the 12 European votes and a dozen Muslims. This brings their strength to

(Continued on next page.)

MR. JAYAKAR SNUBS GOVT.

OFFICIAL TACTICS EXPOSED.

PRETENCE OF RELIGIOUS NEUTRALITY.

ASSEMBLY AND HINDU FAMILY TRANSACTIONS BILL.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

Yet another sensation was in store for Government to-day. Mr. Patel saved them a defeat by his casting vote so that discussion on the Hindu Family Transactions Bill be not adjourned by a week, but the want of quorum after lunch ended in an abrupt adjournment. So that the non-officials were happy for this relief in order to get time to arrange their forces and induce Swarajists to come in at the last moment to vote down the Hindu Family Transactions Bill. A Bill with graver repercussions in Hindu society, it is, perhaps, difficult to imagine, and when even Sir Hari Singh Gour called it extremely reactionary, the pretence of its being in tune with the ideas of social progress disappeared.

MR. JAYAKAR SNUBS GOVERNMENT.

Pundit Thakurdas made out a good case from the point of view of the Punjab and Mr. Neogy showed how happier Bengal too would feel if its joint family system was not complicated by this "reform" of Mr. S. R. Das. But it was Mr. Jayakar who produced a marvellous effect on the non-Hindu part of the House which was open to conviction in not being tied by that official whip. And in this he succeeded wonderfully. He was particularly effective when he severely castigated Mr. S. R. Das and snubbed the Government for using the Elders' House for legislation of this controversial character, and even hurriedly setting up there a Select Committee thereby debarring the appointment of such a body here. The only course open for them was the rejection of the Bill.

MR. CREKAR SIDE-TRACKS ISSUE.

Munshi Ishwar Saran thought that there was still a chance of accommodation by Government and wanted a week's adjournment, but Mr. Crerar took up an entirely wrong attitude. He thought his majority was safe and tried to snub the House for thinking ill of the Elders for whose calm deliberation, and cool and unexacting membership, during the past four years he had developed a strong fascination. He intended to side-track the issue and mislead the voting by saying that the adjournment was asked because of the Swarajist absence. Munshi Ishwar Saran's quick repudiation of the suggestion had the necessary reassuring effect so that the voting proceeded on non-party lines. It is most significant that no Hindu non-official voted with Government and a large majority of non-official Europeans and Muslims also voted with the Hindus. Sir Walter Wilson, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, Mr. Moore, Colonel Crawford, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Gavin Jones, Mr. Lamb and Sir Victor Sassoon sided with the Hindus, while Muslims in the same lobby were Haji Abdullah Kasim, Chaudhri Ismail Khan, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, Mr. Ismail Khan, Maulvi Muhammed Yakub, Mr. Siddiqi, Mr. Matin Chaudhury, Raja Ghazanfarli and Mian Shah Nawaz.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO BE CONSULTED.

A Government professing religious neutrality should after this unanimous opposition of Hindus and over-whelming support from sister communities drop the Bill of its free will, but Mr. S. R. Das delights in misguiding the Government not only in political matters but also in religious and communal fields, so that Government will probably force the issue to vote and is in for another defeat. The Working Committee of the Congress will be approached this evening for permission to the Congress Party members to return and vote down the Bill.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAILS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

When the Assembly met to-day, the attendance was thin due to the absence of the Congress members in a body. Mr. Crerar, Home Member, moved the Hindu Family Transactions Bill as passed by the Council of State. This was the only item on the agenda. A large number of amendments were moved.

Mr. Crerar moving consideration of the Bill said it intended to give effect to certain recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee by providing that partitions and separations of interest among members of Hindu undivided families and other transactions among persons governed by the Hindu Law should in certain cases be effected by written and registered instruments.

VEXATIOUS SPECULATION.

The Bill, he said, would put an end to vexatious and speculative litigation and he emphasised that the Bill was not to come into force until the date was notified by the Governor-General-in-Council. This reservation had been made with two objects; firstly, that due notice must be given of any change of law before it came into operation; and secondly, that registration of documents and stamp duty being provincial subjects it was undesirable that final conclusions should be arrived at until local Governments were consulted on the points which were likely to affect them as result of this Bill. The Civil Justice Committee, he added, had recommended that Stamp Duty be fixed on such a basis as would not entail hardship.

UNHEARD OF DISTINCTION.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava characterised the Bill as a measure imposing further taxation on Hindus. The Bill made unheard of distinction between Hindus and non-Hindus. The opinion of the Chief Justice of the Punjab and seven out of eight Bar Associations of the Punjab was against the Bill. He was surprised to see the Government which kept the people so illiterate was responsible for this measure which could be entertained only if all were literate.

TAX ON HINDUS.

Sir Hari Singh Gour supported the previous speaker and characterised the Bill as an extremely reactionary and drastic measure, which, in his opinion, was a danger to the Hindu society and placed upon them considerable tax. He also held that the opinions obtained on the Bill showed that Hindu opinion was unanimously against the Bill and non-Hindu opinion was also generally against the Bill. Yet Government had declared that the Bill had received "considerable measure of support."

MR. DAS' 'VOLTE FACE.'

Mr. K. C. Neogy said that even in Bengal where there were lesser complications of Hindu joint family system this Bill would cause complications. He quoted from evidence given by Mr. S. R. Das before the Civil Justice Committee and held that the opinions then expressed by Mr.

(Continued on next page.)

EXAGGERATED REPORTS

AFGHAN KING DECIDEDLY BETTER

LONDON, Feb. 14.

With reference to King Amanullah's illness the Afghan Legation at London states that many reports of it have been exaggerated and that the King who has been suffering from old throat affection is decidedly better.—Reuter.

STRUCK BY OPPOSITION STRENGTH

GOVT. TO DROP BILL.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

I am told Government is so struck by the strength of the Opposition on the subject of the Hindu Family Transactions Bill that it actually sighed relief at the adjournment of the House due to want of quorum. The Bill is not being brought forward to-morrow as Government does not want to risk its rejection. My information is that they may decide to drop the Bill altogether and make no further motion about it. They can then also claim that they are not altogether unresponsive to public opinion and thus win cheap martyrdom. But Government's legislative woes will not end with this. There is already a considerable feeling of resentment at the disclosure made by the correspondence on the Shea Report which was published last week and which showed clearly how even this half-hearted report had been whittled down. Rather than risk, drastic amendments, Government would probably, accept to-morrow the motions for reference of both Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Bill to the Select Committees. But this will not be before Government hears a good deal of plain talk.

FATE OF BANK BILL

OPINION IN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES

INDIAN COMMERCIAL CHAMBER'S VIEW

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Enquiries in the principal commercial and banking circles in the City with Indian connections, reveal that they were not altogether unprepared for the dropping of the Reserve Bank Bill. Indeed they were inclined to view that it was rather a blessing in disguise as, while they were fully alive to the ultimate necessity of India to have Reserve Bank she was hardly ready for the innovation. Delay would afford time for a maturer consideration. Moreover it was emphasised that such a bank, when instituted, should be a Shareholders' Bank free from suspicion of political influence.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S VIEW.

On the other hand the Indian Chamber of Commerce deplores the dropping of the Bill and strongly disfavours the introduction of the new Bill which would sacrifice the principle of a State Bank.—Reuter.

"IF BURMA WERE LEFT SOLITARY"

SIR REGINALD'S ANXIETY

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Development of rubber growing in Burma afforded great ground for optimism even at the present prices said Mr. J. J. Nolan Director of Publicity with the Government of Burma in an address, before the East India Association. He was of opinion however that the province's main prospect depended upon its paddy-fields and forests.

Sir Reginald Craddock stated it as his opinion that there was no future for Burma as a province of self-governing India. If India ever became a self-governing Dominion, Burra would be compelled to separate from it as it would have no real voice in the management of her affairs. In the Indian Assembly there was no particular sympathy for Burma whose conditions were entirely different and were not understood in India. On the other hand an independent Burma would stand in immense danger from her neighbours on both sides and would be liable to invasion and also peaceful penetration which would probably be more dangerous from both India and China. Thus Burma would suffer the danger of extinction if left solitary. That this had not already happened was due partly to her natural boundaries and partly to the great difficuties of communication which did not exist to-day. Therefore Burma had every reason for remaining within the British Empire, even stronger reason than India.—Reuter.

ESSEX POLICEMAN'S MURDER CASE

STORY AS TO HOW POLICE WERE HELD UP

LONDON, Feb 13.

On the resumption of the Gutteridge (an Essex Policeman) Case at the Southwestern Police Court, Sir Traverss Humphreys prosecuting, stated that articles similar to those in the stolen car in which Gutteridge's murderer travelled were found in Browne's (one of the accused) possession, as also a revolver and cartridges firing bullets, similar to those found on the scene of the murder and loaded pistols were found in Browne's own motorcar. Browne said. "That has done it. It is all up with me". He also said that had the police stopped him in the car he would have shot five of them and saved the other bullet for himself. When Browne was arrested on the 13th January Withan Kennedy (another accused) and his wife hurriedly left for Liverpool where the house he was living, was watched. Sergeant Mattinson stopped Kennedy as he was emerging on the midnight of the 25th Jan. Kennedy put a loaded pistol against Mattison's ribs and said "Stand back Bill or I will shoot" but Mattinson very pluckily closed with him seized the pistol and held Kennedy till the other officers arrived. Kennedy said he did not murder Gutteridge but was there and knew who did it. It was afterwards found that Kennedy's pistol was loaded but the safety catch was jammed.

The case was adjourned to 21st February.—Reuter's Special.

RICHEST TREASURE YET DISCOVERED

TOMBS OF ROYAL COUPLE DEAD 5,000 YEARS AGO

LONDON, Feb 14.

Philadelphia.—The report of Mr. Leonard Wooley, Director of the Joint Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania and the British Museum for excavating the ancient City of Ur of Chaldees, stated that the Expedition has found richest treasure yet discovered in Ur around the body of Queen Shubad, Sumerian ruler who died five thousand years ago. Her tomb is intact but her husband's nearby has been plundered.—Reuter.

ANOTHER BATTALLION LEAVES CHINA

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Shanghai.—The Second Coldstream Guards have left for England.—Reuter.

MR. JAYAKAR SNUBS GOVT.

(Continued from previous page.)

Das were opposed to the present measure.

LAW MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das rose to remove the misconceptions that had arisen over the Bill. The Law Member pointed out that the Bill expressly excluded all questions of family arrangement. It referred to only two cases either actual partitions or unilateral separation of interest. So long as brothers messed separately or had separation in worship the Bill was not operative, although such separation was evidence of partition having taken place.

Mr. Jayakar: Does it not do away with partition effected by conduct?

Mr. Das: I submit not. That may be an evidence that partition has taken place, but no part of conduct by itself amounts to partition. If it is the separation of interest of any individual in a family, then that separation is effected by a unilateral declaration; but conduct itself is absolutely excluded from the Bill. If there was any doubt in this point the members were entitled to bring amendments to remove that ambiguity.

Sir Hari Singh Gour: Why not have a Select Committee where you can do this?

Mr. Das: You cannot have two Select Committees on one and the same Bill.

MR. JAYAKAR'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Jayakar spoke urging the Law Member to accept the Select Committee where the so many imperfections could be remedied, or else he opposed consideration of the Bill. That there were many imperfections was clear from the fact that at the very first cursory reading of the Bill Sir Hari Singh Gour had to raise doubts and the Law Member was hard put to find explanations. Mr. Jayakar wished the recommendations of that most mischievous Committee (the Civil Justice Committee) had been dealt with as a whole instead of in such a piecemeal fashion. The Bill interfered very seriously with the silent and imperceptible process of disintegration which was going on in the Hindu society. Did Government, he asked, wish to come in the way of that social evolution? As a social and a political reformer he would not allow that, whatever might be the Government's intentions in the name of law's delays. Moreover when there were so many imperfections why should the Law Member object to the Select Committee and quote some rule? Either he should have drafted correctly in the first instance and brought it from the Council of State or not gone in the first instance to that body of Elders to discuss a measure of this description. As a lawyer of 23 years' standing he never knew that mere intention of separation required compulsory registration. He could show at least a dozen other imperfections, but there was no time. If the Law Member would not agree to the Committee then, much as he would like to help in the passage of the Bill, he would oppose it.

ADJOURNED FOR WANT OF QUORUM.

Munshi Ishwar Saran did not agree with Mr. Jayakar that the Bill would retard social disintegration. If he believed that it would he (the speaker) would have supported the Bill, as in his view the Hindu joint family system was based on the highest ideals of sacrifice by a brother for a brother and should never be allowed to disintegrate.

When the motion for adjournment of consideration was put to vote and pressed to a division European and Muslim non-officials divided into both lobbies, and there resulted a tie, with thirty-seven votes on either side. This announcement was greeted with applause.

The President said the Chair would not be justified in further delaying the progress of the Bill. He then voted against the motion for adjournment, thereby enabling the Government to win.

The House then adjourned for lunch, but when it reassembled after an hour's recess the attendance was very thin, and on Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya raising the point that there was no quorum, the President adjourned the House till to-morrow. The House thus dispersed without voting on the motion of Mr. Crerar to take the Bill into consideration.—A. P.

MINES ACT AMENDMENT

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

At the Legislative Assembly to-day, Sir B. N. Mitra moved the appointment of a Select Committee on the Indian Mines Act Amendment Bill which would secure regularity of hours of work in the mines. Opinions so far received, supported the fundamental principles of the Bill. Detailed suggestions would be considered by the Select Committee.

The motion was agreed to and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

The Select Committee consists of Mr. K. C. Neogy, Dr. Moonje, Mr. B. Das, Sir Walter Wilson, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury, Mr. Anwar-ul-Azim, Mr. Sarvotham Rao, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay, Mr. S. Lall, Mr. Sarda, Pandit Kunzru and Sir B. N. Mitra.—A. P.

COMMISSION "ESTABLISHES CONTACT ?"

"INAPPROPRIATENESS OF DEBATING QUESTION"

WINTERTON'S BLUFF

LONDON, Feb. 13.

"While certain gentlemen representing the Congress, Nationalists and Independents and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had reaffirmed their intention to hold aloof from the Commission the latter is proceeding successfully with their plans for establishing contact with other representative persons of influence," declared Earl Winterton in the House of Commons replying to Mr. Saklatvala. The latter asked a supplementary question regarding what constituted "insufficient representation" of Indians. Earl Winterton pointed out the inappropriateness of debating on the subject in view of the fact that the Statutory Commission had been invested with full powers not only by Government but by the House of Commons and the Lords. "I should have thought it rested with them rather than us to discuss the matter."

NO-TAX MOVEMENT IN BURMA.

Earl Winterton replying to Mr. George Lansbury expressed the opinion that the announcement regarding the Sandhurst Committee report would probably be made by Government of India during the present session of the Assembly. Mr. Lansbury sought information on the suppression of Wunthanu (Burmese Nationalist) associations in the eleven villages of Burma and whether such institutions had been recognised as lawful associations. Earl Winterton explained that certain associations in Tharrawaddy district had been declared illegal owing to the withholding of tax payment.—Reuter.

LABOUR AMENDMENT DEFEATED

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons by 293 votes to 137 defeated the Labour amendment to the King's speech.—Reuter.

The Labour amendment regretted the absence of measures to deal with unemployment.

ANGLO-PERSIAN RELATIONS

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons replying to Commander Kenworthy, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that attention of the Persian Government had been drawn on several occasions to the desirability of concluding a friendly settlement of outstanding Anglo-Persian questions including the establishment of a civil air service between Iraq and India and hitherto the attitude of the Persian Government had not permitted the operation of such a service. He said that negotiations were still proceeding and he was unable to make any further statement at present because it might embarrass the conduct of negotiations.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE'S COTTON INDUSTRY

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the course of the House of Commons debate on the Labour Amendment dealing with unemployment Mr. Clynes referring to the Cotton industry declared that political policy had a good deal to do with the loss of Lancashire markets in India and China. Japanese competition could not alone altogether account for the huge decline of exports of cotton cloth to China. He urged Government to make an impartial enquiry to ascertain how far the threatened wage reduction could make any contribution to the cheaper production or better markets.—Reuter.

"CLOSING OF OLD ERA"

MR. AMERY ON NEW STATUS OF DOMINIONS

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Rugby.—Speaking in the House of Commons to-day Mr. Amery was greeted with loud cheers. In general he declared that his tour had been exceedingly useful in increasing his own knowledge of the conditions and problems of the Dominions and in improving the understanding between Dominions and Home country. He thought that the precedent which he had set in making such a tour would be followed in the future and that it would be regarded henceforth as the first duty of the Dominions Secretary to visit overseas parts of the Empire. He said "We cannot expect Dominion ministers to do all the travelling. At the Imperial Conference one meets two or three ministers but going round I have been able to meet practically every minister as well as the leaders of the opposition and prominent men in every walk of life who could bring me in touch with the life of the community. In my speeches I sought everywhere to show that the old era of empire relationship closed with the last Imperial Conference and that equal freedom of the Dominions under the Crown was freedom not of irresponsibility but of responsibility."—B. O. W.

PRINCE OF WALES' NEW TITLE

ENTHUSIASM AMONG SEAMEN

LONDON, Feb. 13.

"In recognition of the splendid service of the merchant navy and fishing fleets to the Empire for many centuries in peace-time and wartime" His Majesty the King after taking Ministerial advice has asked Prince of Wales to assume the title of "Master of the Merchant Navy and fishing fleets" Official announcement states that the King has for some time been considering what steps can be taken to bring the merchant navy and fishing fleets into line with other great services of the Empire.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Keen pleasure and pride are felt by all seamen at the Prince of Wales' new title which has occasioned universal praise in newspapers of heroic and hazardous task of merchantmen in war time. The Admiralty points out that the appointment of Prnce of Wales in no way entails the introduction of military status into the mercantile marine nor does it imply any connection with the Royal Naval Reserve or Navy.—Reuter.

BERT HINKLER FLIES FROM BASRAH TO KARACHI

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Basrah.—Bert Hinkler's immediate destination is Jask. From there he is proceeding to Karachi to-morrow. When he arrived at Basrah last night he had covered 950 miles from Ramleh in nine and half hours without stopping.—Reuter.

MR. RASHID AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

Mr. Abdur Rashid Private Secretary of the ex-Maharaja of Indore arrived here to-day from Bombay apparently to await the arrival of the ex-Maharaja and his American bride. Interviewed, Mr. Rashid was reluctant to say anything. He is probably awaiting instructions from Nuwara Eliya.—A.P.

KATHIAWAR SATYAGRAHA DAL

LOYALTY TO MAHATMAJI'S PRINCIPLES

DELHI, Feb. 13.

It seems that there has been some misunderstanding about the session of the Kathiawar Satyagrah Dal lately held at Porbunder under Mahatma Gandhi's presidentship. In fact, the Satyagraha Dal has been in existence for 4 years now. It does not deal with the present-day politics. Its immediate object is to practise truth and non-violence in daily life. It is also pledged to resort to Satyagraha on any public question unless Mahatmaji objects.—Free Press.

RESCUER OF DISTRESSED DAMSELS.

GUNBOAT BEE'S ROLE IN CHINA

LONDON Feb. 13.

His Majesty's gunboat Bee in the role of a rescuer of distressed damsels, is described in an official message from China. The Bee was patrolling the Yanvtse when she received an S. O. S. seventeen miles below Chenglin from seven Chinese junks. The latter explained that they had been held-up by pirates who had taken money and also two girls from the junks. The Bee pursued and overhauled the pirates, rescued the girls, and sent them home.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

Geneva.—M. Boris Stein, Director of the Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissariat will represent the Soviet as Observer at the meeting of the League Committee on Security and Arbitration which comes off on 20th February.—Reuter.

Rome.—The death has occurred of M. Doniset, the French Ambassador at the Holy See.—Reuter's Special.

SNUBBED BY SIR JOHN.

(Continued from previous page.)

Constitutional Section which is headed by Sir K. V. Reddi.—A. P.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES ON BOYCOTT

CANVASSING IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

Calculations of the strength of the boycott and the anti-boycott parties in the Legislative Assembly show that the two sides are so equally balanced that it would be foo hardy to prophesy which way the division would go especially as Government would be able to muster all their supporters while the opposition benches would not have the same resources to do the same. The total strength of the Assembly is 145 of whom 26 are officials, 15 are nominated and 104 are elected. Excluding the President, the voting strength if all the members are present would be 144. Out of this six absentees are said to be certain. They would be Mr. C. Doraiswamy Iyengar and Mr. B. Perumal Naidu of the Congress Party, Mr. G. D. Birla, of the Nationalist Party, Mr. L. K. Hyder, Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand, one of the three Burmese members and the one that is likely to vote on unofficial side. Mr. Birla is ill but he has, it is understood, paired with Mr. Kikabhoy Premchand. Mr. Hyder is on the Agricultural Commission. If absentees are only 6, the total voting strength would be 138, but it is expected that there would be at least two more absentees, reducing the voting strength to 136. This will give a majority to whichever party has 69 votes.

SIX VOTES TO DECIDE ISSUE

The record attendance registered up to now has been only in the case of the division on the Ratio issue when there were present 127 members. Out of 8 absentees about 4 will be on the popular side and 4 on side of the Government. Government have on their side 26 official votes, 12 out of 15 nominated votes, 12 European votes, including that of Col. Gidney and at least 13 (elected) Muslim votes. This assures Government of 63 votes and from amongst the non-Party Hindus they can at least be sure of 2 votes. Thus there would be 65 votes on one side and on the other 71 votes. The whole division will thus rest on how 6 members' vote. It is understood that no effort is being spared to win over as many of the 6 uncertain votes as is possible.—Free Press.

ANOTHER BATCH OF 4 CHARGED WITH RIOTING

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

Another batch of four charged with rioting on 3rd February, was placed before the Magistrate to-day.

Sub-Inspector Safdar Hussain giving evidence said that when the Police Commissioner and the Chief Presidency Magistrate were returning from the High Court after the firing, the excited mob followed them behind, throwing stones at them and shouting: "Kill them. They are the officers who ordered shooting and killed one of our comrades. Kill them."

Sub-Inspectors Sayed and Subramaniyam then gave evidence.

The case is proceeding.—A. P.

POONA COLLEGE STUDENTS FINED.

SEQUEL TO HARTAL

POONA, Feb. 14.

Twenty three students of the New Poona College who are reported to have absented themselves on the hartal day have been, according to rules, fined one rupee each.—A. P.

PILE OF NOTES BURNT

TOWARDS WIPING OUT OF PUBLIC DEBT.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Rome.—Another large pile of notes has been voluntarily surrendered and burned by the Public Debt Sinking Fund Department. Hitherto over five hundered and fifty three million lire of Public Debt has thus been wiped out.—Reuter's Special.

SEA SCOUT COMMISSIONER

REVIEW MADRAS SCOUT TROOPS

MADRAS, Feb. 14.

Vice Admiral R. S. Thesiger, the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Sea Scout Commissioner at home headquarters visited the headquarters of the Madras Scouts and reviewed troops at Wenlock Park.—A. P.

CRIMINAL'S PROTEST AGAINST FOREIGN SECRETARY'S CONDUCT

RETURN OF MEDAL TO GOVT.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Brussels.—British-born Madame Bodart who was sentenced to death with Nurse Cavell, but whose sentence was commuted to one of imprisonment for life, has sent back to the British Government her medal of Order of the British Empire as a protest against Sir A. Chamberlain's refusal to see the Cavell film.—Reuter's Special.

LORD SINHA'S VISIT TO BIKANER

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

BIKANER, Feb 13.

Both the Maharaja of Bikaner and Lord Sinha authorise contradiction of the statement regarding Lord Sinha's visit to Bikaner. His Highness the Maharaja and Lord Sinha are very old friends, and His Lordship's visit to Bikaner is a purely private one in response to a long standing invitation from the Maharaja. There is no foundation for the statement that Lord Sinha intends, or is expected to discuss with either the Butler Committee or the Simon Commission any matters engaging their attention.—A.P.

COUNCIL OF STATE

SHORT SITTING FOR OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 14.

The Council of State held to-day another short sitting. Mr. E. Burdon the Finance Secretary, introduced a bill to amend the Indian Securities Act 1920 enabling a company to hold Government Securities jointly with a private individual or another corporate body and empowers Government to pay the amount of security to the surviving joint holder in certain cases.

On the motion of Sir Geoffrey Corbett the Council referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir George Geoffrey, Mr. Suhrawardy, Mr. Gray Mr. De and Mr. Chari, the Bill to amend the Chittagong Port Act 1914 with instructions to report by March 31, 1928. Sir Geoffrey pointed out that the declaration of Chittagong as a Major Part would materially benefit the railway system.

The Council adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

KOREAN COMMUNISTS SENTENCED

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Tokio.—Korean communists mentioned in message of 14th September last have been sentenced at Seul to inprisonments for periods varying from six year to eight months, imprisonment.—Reuter.

THURSDAY'S HISTORIC DEBATE.

(Continued from previous page.)

61 only and further they expect from nondescripts four votes making the total of 65.

On the other hand the unofficial whips calculate on the assumption that the Burman members and the few other absentees who had been wired for would be present. Working on a very modest basis they expect to possess a voting strength of at least 67 made up as follows: 34 Congressmen, 19 Nationalists, 12 Independents and 2 nondescripts. There is the chance of one or two more votes being cast on the non-official side but it is difficult to be sure. Mr. C. Duraiswami Iyengar has wired that on account of serious illness in his family he cannot come up to Delhi. A crop of amendments has been received to the All-Party resolution on Lala Lajpat Rai, but they will all be either withdrawn or defeated or not moved at all. Every seat in the public galleries has been booked. There is still no knowing if Sir John Simon and his friends would come as visitors in the Viceregal box. They are however, merry doing propaganda and advertising that hundreds of messages have been received offering co-operation with the Commission on the lines outlined by Sir John Simon in his letter to the Viceroy. When I asked for names of persons who sent these messages, there was a negative exeuse

To-day they had a long conversation with Mr. M. C. Rajah who, I learn, has already prepared the speech that he is to deliver on Thursday. There are so many members anxious to speak that President Patel has been inundated with all sorts of requests. I understand that if Government are not confident of a successful voting strength, they will attempt to have the debate adjourned till the next non-official day. But Mr. Jinnah's Independent Party has suggested to the President that discussion might be continued till 6 p.m. instead of the normal 4 p.m. and votes taken at that hour in any case.

There is considerable speculation in Delhi to the person who will officiate as Law Member of the Government of India when the Hon. Mr. S. R. Das proceeds on leave shortly to England. On enquiry I learn that Mr. Das will not be sailing before the beginning of May. A report has been spread about that Sir B. L. Mitter may succeed Mr. Das temporarily; but this has been rejected as thoroughly impossible of coming true. I have good reasons to believe that the offer may be given to "prominent person" South India.

Nairobi.—Sir Alan Cobham returned to Kisumu to-day, having flown to Khartoum and back to Kisumu in four days, which constitutes a record in flying in Africa. He is visiting Nairobi on Wednesday in Carberry's machine as passenger.—Reuter

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INDORE EX-MAHARAJAH'S MOVEMENTS

DR. GOSWAMI LEAVES FOR CEYLON

MR. RASHID AWAITING INSTRUCTIONS

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

The "Swarajya" confirms the statement made by the "Bombay Chroniele" that the ex-Maharaja of Indore will shortly go back to Bombay via Madras.

Dr. Goswami, a member of the Indore household, arrived in the city last week and took quarters in a hotel apparently awaiting the arrival of the ex-Maharaja and Miss Miller. Since the date of the ex-Maharaja's arrival appears to be altered, Dr. Goswami is reported to have left for Colombo on urgent summons.—Free Press.

MISS MILLER'S CONVERSION

PREPARATIONS PROGRESSING

POONA, Feb. 14.

Mr. Javalkar has written to say saying that preparations for the conversion ceremony of Miss Miller are well nigh progressing. Mr. Javalkar leaves for Bombay to-night and will return on Thursday.—A.P.

BRITAIN'S LARGEST FLYING BOAT

SPEED--110 MILES PER HOUR

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Britain's largest passenger flyingboat christened "Calcutta" was launched at Rochester to-day. It is an all-metal machine developed on the lines of flying-boat in which Sir Alan Cobham is touring round Africa, and carries 15 passengers. Is engines develop fifteen hundred horse power with the top speed of 110 per hour and flies 100 without alighting.—Reuter.

TURKO-BULGARIAN TREATY

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Sofra.—The Turco-Bulgarian Commercial Treaty, has been signed at Angora. This is the first commercial treaty signed by Bulgaria since the war, as foreign commercial relatives were regulated by provisional agreements based on most-favoured-nation treatment.—Reuter.

EQUALITY AND FREEDOM

GIST OF MR. AMERY'S SERMONS IN DOMINIONS

LONDON Feb. 13.

Mr. L. S. Amery, addressing pressmen at the Dominions Office, said that he had returned from his Empire tour immensely impressed with the vigour of national life in the Dominions and growth of national spirit there which in no way impaired but strengthened the pride of belonging to the Empire. He had delivered over three hundred speeels, the burden of which had been to emphasise that equality and freedom laid down in 1926 by the Imperial Conference connoted positive resfonsibility of all the Dominions and not positive responsibility of Britain, negatively accepted by the rest of the Empire.

Freedom of economic co-operation had advanced much since the pre War days. The British Government was not isolationist to-day, but was anxious and willing to co-operate with the Dominions. He believed that once the people of Bditain grasped the conception of Imperial Preference, the idea would extend. From the viewpoint of what he had gained from his tour and extension of his personal contact with the Dominions statesmen and leaders, the tour had exceeded the expectations.—Reuter.

FRENCH COLONIES IN AFRICA

PROPOSALS FOR EXPLOITATION

LONDON Feb. 13.

Berlin. The French ex-Minister Senator Lemery is visiting Berlin accompanied by the heads of several French colonial firms to negotiate with German industrialists and bankers with regard to the formation of mixed Franco-German companies to exploit certain French colonies in Africa. It is proposed that the French and the Germans will be equally represented on the Boards of Directors and will equally share the capital. The French Foreign Office is stated to be in favour of the scheme.

VIOLATION OF TREATY OF VERSAILLES.

The "Tagliche Rundschau" says that Senator Lemery on return to Paris will introduce an interpellation in the Senate regarding the Colonial question in the course of which he will criticise the British plan of incorporating Tanganyika with Kenya and Uganda in East African Dominion, expressing the opinion that thereby the Treaty of Versailles would be violated and Germany would be entitled to insist on a strict observance of the mandate.—Reuter.

A Reuter message says:—Mrs. Winston Churchill has been operated for acute mastoid.

GIGANTIC LOCKOUT IN GERMANY

BIG METAL FIRMS INVOLVED

EMPLOYERS' THREAT TO 8 LAKH WORKERS

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Berlin.—Gigantic lockout of 800,000 metal workers has been threatened from 22nd February unless 50,000 strikers in Central Germany in the meantime resume work Big metal firms will be involved.—Reuter.

BOMBAY DOCK WORKERS' MEETING

TRADE UNION STARTED

The meeting of the Bombay Dock Workers was held on Sunday the 12th February 1928. Messrs. P. H. Spratt and S. S. Mirajkar attended the meeting. Mr. Mirajkar at the outset explained to the meeting the objects of the Trade Union movement and appealed to the dock workers to frm their Union. He recounted the hardships which the dock workers have to put up with and exhorted the audience to be united to get them remedied. Several workers then narrated their grievances and unanimously agreed to start the Union. The following resolutions were then moved and unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. This meeting of the Bombay Dock Workers do hereby resolve to form their Union called the Bomay Dock Workes' Union' and calls upon all the workers in Bombay Docks to join it.

2. This meeting of the Bombay Dock Workers points out to the authorities concerned that the wages paid at present are extremely low and hours of work are very long. The dock workers therefore demand that the wages be increased to be at least 'living wages' and hours of work should be brought down to eight-hours a day.

3. This meeting of the Bombay Dock Workers protests against the Contract system which prevails in some of the Bombay Docks and requests the Dock authorities and also the ship-owners that the same be forthwith stopped.

4. A system of directly employing labour be adopted and the method of employment be so arranged as to enable men to get work at least in rotation.

5. This meeting strongly condemns the corrupt practices prevalent in some of the Bombay Docks of extorting money in the form of bribes, 'bakshis' etc. and requests the dock authorities as well as shipowners to investigate into it and take effective steps to stop the same immediately.

6. This meeting elects the following Executive Committee with Mr. S. S. Mirajkar as General Secretary and asks the Executive Committee to prepare the constitution, rules and regulations of the Union.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, President; Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Secretary; Mr. Ramzan Ali, Mr. Ganesh Dutt, Mr. Mohomad Osman, Mr. Ebrahim Ajoo; Mr. Shankar Tatiaha, Mr. Esoof Kader, members.

7. This meeting points out to the authorities concerned of the Bombay Docks that if in any case any compensation is given to the workers, it is pocketed by the Tandels and Sarangs.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD.

ANNUAL ORDY. GENL. MEETING

The Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Baroda Ltd. was held at the Registered Office of the Bank near Mandvi, Baroda, on Tuesday 31st ultimo Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presiding.

The Chairman reviewed the position of the Bank and said that in spite of the continued depression in trade, the Bank had earned enough profits to enable the Directors to declare the usual dividend of 14 per cent. and to increase the Reserve Fund by Rs. 50,000 raising that Fund to Rs. 23 lacs. He also referred to the recent great floods in Gujarat and mentioned that the Bank had not suffered any loss by damage to the Mills that have received financial assistance from the Bank either in Baroda or Ahmedabad. The Chairman also stated that the Directors had in anticipation of the Shareholders' sanction subscribed Rs. 7,500 to the Flood Relief Fund. He concluded by saying that His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar and his Government had continued the same sympathy and support that they have done in the past and thanked His Highness and the Administration.

The Chairman proposed and Mr. Mehta seconded that the Report and Balance Sheet be adopted. Some shareholders requested the Chairman to allow amendments to be moved to the above resolution which the Chairman allowed them to do. As H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar is the Special Patron of the Bank, the shareholders resolved to express their sense of gratitude to him. Another resolution, thanking the Hon'ble Council and the Accountant-General for rendering help, was passed. A further resolution was also passed, recording their feelings of satisfaction in and gratitude to the Board of Directors and the efficient management of the General Manager Mr. Randle.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

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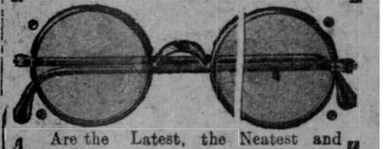

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SELF-APPOINTED DELEGATION.

DR. SALUNKI'S PROBLEM

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—The flying visit of the 'Simon Seven' last week has brought to light in some shape or other many nonentities in this city, most prominent amongst them according to the "Times of India" were the deputationists supposed representatives of various creeds and interests. According to the "Times" Dr. P. A. Salunki M.L.C. represented that unfortunate depressed classes of Hindus and he appealed to the Commission to solve the problem of the depressed classes, but to my mind before that larger problem is solved Dr. Salunki would do well to solve his own problem and enlighten the public as to whether, after having deserted the depressed classes, by changing his religion, he still retains the right of representing them or speaking on their behalf?

About two years ago, Dr. Salunki stated in writing as follows:—"I resolved to take baptism at the hands of the present Arch-Deacon of Bombay and so I get baptised in the Church of England in Bombay. So you will see that I am not misleading or making false statement when I say that "I am an Indian Christian Protestant of Church of England." And for the justification for this step he further says: "Instead of being branded as the depressed and have the animosity of the ignorant Hindoos, it is better to call oneself a non-Hindoo and wipe off the brand"

and to those credulous minds who may still doubt his word he offers to produce the baptismal certificate, so as to leave no doubt about the conversion. A little later in an application describing his nationality he again describes himself "Indian Christian Protestant of the Church of England, Bombay British Subject."

We take Dr. Salunki M.L.C., at his word and will not trouble him to produce the baptismal certificate. I have deemed it necessary rather reluctantly to publish these facts to remove any misunderstanding that the misleading report in the "Times of India" is liable to create both in the minds of the 'Simon Seven and of the general public. It is clear from the above that Dr. Salunki's self-appointed deputation was not on behalf of the 'Depressed Classes' as we understand them as a section of a Hindoo society and religion. Dr. Salunki's representation was admittedly on behalf of his 'Indian Christian community of the Church of England." It is for that community to take immediate steps to disown his 'Leadership' if it feels humiliated and insulted at his "abject supplication."—Yours, etc.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.
Bombay, Feb. 13.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC, AQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, in the life's race you are bound to prove, not sooner but later, like the wonderful horse Orange William, scoring signal successes even though pitched again more powerful young blood. There will be neck-to-neck races between success and defeat; but the latter will urge you on to strive all the more, and put you to your mettle (is defeats in gaining Swaraj are proving the touchstone of the awakened Rip-Van-Winklean Indians in the 20th century). You held the world's record, in your school days, of passing the Matriculation Examination (or its equivalent) after the 15th consecutive attempt, thus putting to shame even the record of King Bruce of Scotland who succeeded after 12th (or was it the unlucky 13th?) attempt, and that too after taking his cue of patience and perserverance from or wily spider who crawled and sprawled with its back on (not against) the wall. Even the University Registrar got familiar with your name, and made a special mention of it, with three asterisks against your name, and a foot-note below in the University Calendar. In fact, you are Patience and Perseverance personified. If woman, your case will be a bit different, that is you are not patient, but will remain a life-long patient, suffering from chronic diseases of the body and one or two of the mind, such as jealousy, and jaundice, You will use so much powder and perfume after marriage when really you had not a scent before! You will, however, be charitable at your husband's or father's expense, and this charity will cover up—your powder and perfume as well as sins, of commission and omission.

YEOTMAL TALUKA BOARD ELECTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

"In Yeotmal Taluka Board election held to-day, Mr. Ganpatrao Malvi defeated Mr. Gopalrao Kothekar, the non-Brahmin Leader of Berar by 169 votes."

Robinson used to say he would rather buy his socks himself than have them knitted at home. And why? Just because he was constantly being asked to hold a wretched skein of Wool for his wife, when he got to the exciting part of the novel.

But Robinson is reconciled now. He likes his home-made socks. And the reason is that Mrs. R. uses Lalimli Ready-to-knit Yarns. They are already wound on 4 oz. cards, and she can start knitting immediately they arrive.

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COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.

CONTRIBUTION TO FLOOD RELIEF

At the time of the catastrophe of the last terrible floods in Gujarat and Kathiawad the Bombay Commission Agents' Association raised a small fund for the relief of the distressed people in the affected areas. Hereunder is given a list of contributors with their donations marked against their names. The amount was remitted to the affected parts in two instalments of Rs.500 and Rs. 461 through Mr. J.K. Mehtha one of the Secretaries of the Central Gujrat Flood Relief Committee.

Rs. 110 Kesho Vishnoo Gokhale; Rs. 101 Govind Yeshwant Lubri; Rs. 101 The Deccan Stores Co.; Rs. 51 Kashinath Damodar Nayak; Rs. 25 Shivram Raghoba Prabhoo; Rs. 25 Vasudev Keshav and Co.; Rs. 25 Narayan Bulwant Deshpande; Rs. 25 Hari Ganesh Prabhoo; Rs. 25 Balaji Sitaram Naik; Rs. 20 Gopal Kashinath Manohar; Rs. 20 Bhagwan Ramachandra Parulekar; Rs. 20 Hari Pandurang Lele; Rs. 25 Sawalyaraun Moolshet and Co.; Rs. 15 Jayram Venkap Bedekar; Rs. 15 Rajaram Bachoo-Bhai; Rs. 11 Chanbasappa Mallappa Varad; Rs. 11 Basprabhappa Ghatnatti; Rs. 25 Ankush Ravloba Prabhoo; Rs. 25 Vishwanath Narayan Samanth Rs. 25 Anant Ghanashyam Ajgaokar; Rs. 21 Mahadev Atmaram Parsekar; Rs. 20 Tippama Tikare; Rs. 25 Govind Vishwanath Borwankar; Rs. 25 Sheth Dhunji Narayan; Rs. 25 Baslingappa Konnur and Mallappa Bangar; Rs. 25 Ghanashyam Govind Tendulkar; Rs. 25 Shankar Satvappa Kalghatgi; Rs. 25 Vishnoo Bhaskar Gokhale; Rs. 25 Revappa Nandyappa Hatarki; Rs. 20 Chintaman Atmaram and Company; Rs. 20 Damodar Bapuji Padval; Rs. 5 Sheth Beehardas Kalidas. Grand total Rs. 961.

NEED OF IMPORT DUTY ON MATCHES

SOME SUGGESTIONS OF INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Giving evidence on the match industry, before the Tariff Board, to-day, the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay and the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, opined that the present import duty of Rs. 1-8-0 per gross on matches should be maintained, as in its absence the prospect of match industry would be seriously jeopardised.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S SUGGESTION.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, in a statement submitted that the present revenue duty should be turned into a protective duty and imports should be reduced. The Government should ask the Swedish Combine to get itself registered in India in rupee capital with the stipulation that 75 per cent. of its capital should be Indian owned in its true sense and not by nominees, and three-fourths of its directors should also be Indians. There should be a central organisation not run by State but by a joint stock company which should be entrusted with regulation of imports, production of sales, and also with work of receiving matches from Indian States for sales. Licensing system should be introduced and restrictions should be imposed on the production of different manufacturers by assigning them a particular quota of production, and the quota as given to the Swedish Trust should be reduced every year.—Free Press.

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LOSS TO MUSLIM COMMUNITY

PUBLIC MEETING AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Feb. 13.

A public meeting to give expression to the sense of loss suffered by the Muslim Community at the death in Kerbela (Iraq) of His Holiness Maulana Saiyid Mohammad Baqar Musthhid was held to-day at Asafuddulah Imambara which was attended by ten thousand men from Lucknow, Allahabad, Fyzabad, Sitapur, Barabanki, Cawnpore and other places.—A.P.

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KING AMANULLAH'S TOUR

FEATURES OF BRITISH PROGRAMME

LONDON, Feb. 14.

King Amanullah, after leaving Switzerland, will proceed to Germany. He will arrive in Berlin on a State visit on the 22nd February. Afterwards His Majesty will proceed to England via France. Many features of the British programme are still under discussion and the final decision of King Amanullah is awaited regarding them. A large reception will be held on the 28th February by the Afghan Minister at the Afghan Legation in London to the Diplomatic Corps, Ministers and others, to celebrate the independence of Afghanistan.

It is now settled that King Amanullah and the Queen of Afghanistan will give a State banquet on the 15th March at which Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary, Prince of Wales, other members of the Royal family, Ambassadors, members of the Cabinet, Afghan King's suite and the officers of the Afghan Legation will be present. Necessary alterations are being made to the Legation for this purpose.—Reuter.

FRIENDLY DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Riga.—Mirza Mahmoud, the Afghan Minister in Moscow, has arrived here with the object of establishing friendly diplomatic relations with Latvia which occupies an important section of the route from Afghanistan to Germany via Soviet Russia.—Reuter.

GUNPOWDER AND FACE POWDER.

MR. WILBUR ON BUILDING PROGRAMME

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Indianopolis.—In a speech here to-day Mr. Wilbur, Secretary for Navy, admitted that the United States Government was "being bombarded with telegrams, letters and resolutions expressing horror" at the nine-year building programme at a cost of 740 million dollars. Mr. Wilbur, however, strongly deprecated such criticisms of the Administration's policy, and declared that the women of America spent over twice that amount on cosmetics in a single year, and that there were times when gun-powder was more valuable than face powder.—Reuter.

MATCH FACTORY IN THE ADAMANS.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Giving evidence before the Tariff Board to-day on the Match Industry, the Chief Forest Officer of the Andamans opined that establishment of factory locally would be most economical in the long run for, the freight of timber would be too high in the long run to allow large quantities to be exported as there was very little inward cargo. Moreover, timber supplies could always be available so that the factory could be run at all times to its full capacity. But the main difficulties were that skilled labour would have to be imported, and the supply of chemicals etc. could only come to the Andamans by the Government steamer which leaves Calcutta and Rangoon, about once a month. The freight for finished product was always available, but stocks would have to be kept in Calcutta and Madras.—Free Press.

RUBBER SCHEME ANNOUNCEMENT

QUESTIONS ON EARLIER PUBLICATION IN AMERICA

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Resentment in the city owing to the news of Government's decision to enquire into the Rubber Restriction Scheme being known in America on 8th February, whereas it was not published in London till 9th February with the result that heavy losses were incurred in London,—was rebected in a series of questions in the House to Commons to which Baldwin said that if the news had been known in America before it was published in London, it must have been owing to misunderstanding of terms on which the announcement had been issued to the press.

Mr. L. S. Amery stated that the Governments of Ceylon and Malaya had been asked to overhaul the machinery of the scheme with a view to increasing the efficiency of its working.—Reute's Special.

ADMIRAL PATTISON DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Death has occurred of Admiral John Pattison.—Reuter's Special.

(The late Admiral John Pattison, born in 1844, had command for three years of the "Euphrates", an Indian troopship. Since has retirement, he had been actively interested in municipal work at Tenbridge.)

The condition of Mrs. Winston Churchill is very satisfactory.—Reuter.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FARCE AMENDING BILL

(Continued from page 6.)

sembly, with its limited powers, possesses the retaliative power of rejecting a Government Bill, as in the case of the Reserve Bank Bill, and if so-minded, it can throw this Amending Bill in the waste-paper basket, and let the Government do its worst. Nothing will be lost by such a rejection, though much will be gained by such assertion of the national demand.

PURPOSEFUL FORGETFULNESS.

There is no need to enter into any detailed explanation of the foregoing Amendments suggested by me, as they explain themselves, with one exception, viz., the last suggestion for raising the School Cadet Unit. In para 8 of the Report of the A. and T. F. Committee, they favour "establishing Cadet Corps in all schools in India," though there may be serious difficulties in the way, and suggest that "a beginning" can be made even in schools with the teaching of elementary principles of civic duty and with physical training and elementary military drill."

However, the Government has, owing to its usual fit of purposeful forgetfulness, deliberately ignored this important recommendation, of the Committee, in common with others; and in act has shown its 'bona fides' by "refusing permission for the introduction of Dr. Moonje's Bill for Compulsory Military Training of Students of Schools and Colleges. For instance, the Committee recommends that: "The University Training Corps should not be subject to any arbitrary limitation, but should be allowed to expand upto their natural limits."

The Government interprets this recommendation for expansion of the U. T. C. upto their natural limits,, as the 'unnatural' limits, which it "has already" fixed uptodate, and evidently has "no intention" of expanding the U. T. C. without a mandatory Resolution of the Legislative Assembly—such mandatoy power has been provided for in my foregoing Amendment.

AN ANACHRONISM.

Intelligent readers will therefore agree with me that the discretionay power of the Governor-General is an anachronism incompatible with the sovereignty of any Legislature, which should have the mandatory power to provide for the number of men it considers adequate for enrolling in the Territorial Army, if it is to be a real Army, and not a sorry 'Farce' like the present I. T. F.

(To Be Continued).

*Previous article appeared on 13th inst.

INDIAN BROADCASTING CO. TO CONTINUE SERVICE.

NO FEAR OF CLOSING DOWN.

BOMBAY, Feb. 14.

It is understood that the Indian Broadcasting Company have decided to continu their service from Calcutta and Bombay stations and there is no fear that they will close down. From March 1, however, the hours of broadcasting are to be slightly reduced.—A. P.

CAPT. HINKLER ARRIVES AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Feb. 14.

Captain Bert Hinkler who is flying to Australia in an Avro Avian Light Aeroplane, arrived at the Karachi Air Port at 3|30 this afternoon after a rapid and uneventful flight from Jask.—A. P.

DUE AT KARACHI

KARACHI Feb. 14.

Mr. Bert Hinckler who is flying to Australia in an Avran light aeroplane arrived at Jack at ndon yesterday and left at two thirty this morning (Greenwich Mean Time) for Karachi, where he is expected this afternoon.—A. P.

PRINCIPAL OF BETHUNE COLLEGE TO RESIGN ?

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The "Forward" says it is rumoured that Miss Wright, Principal of the Bethune College, has submitted her resignation to the Government.—Free Press.

PRINCIPAL OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE TO BE TRANSFERRED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The "Ananda Bazar" states that Mr. Ramsbotham, Principal of the Hooghly College, is coming to the Presidency College while Mr. Stapleton is going as Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.—Free Press.

MAHARAJA OF JODHPUR BAGS THREE TIGERS

(From a Correspondent.)

BUNDI, Feb. 14.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur spent a few days in Bundi and bagged three tigers. Mr. N. Bhattacharya, the Prime Minister shot a very big panther from his car in a night shooting.

BRITISH IMPERIALISM IN EAST AFRICA

(Continued from page 6).

on with their underground plot till they executed their plan.

Apart from the conflicts between the Christians and Mahomedans, a serious trouble sprang up between the Protestants the Roman Catholics. The two Christian factions, the Wa Engleza (Engiish) and the Wa Fransa (French) each tried to predominate at the cost of the other, and behind the screen of their religious dogma, were the greedy eyes in the look-out of an opportunity to occupy that country. This quarrel between the Protestants and Roman Catholics brought about all the mischief.

EUROPEAN RIVALRY

There were three conflicting interests among the Europeans. The English missionaries were anxious to see the British power established in the land, whereas the French Fathers having some influence with the King discouraged the advent of other Europeans, to monopolise all opportunities. The third party was led by Mr. Stokes, who represented himself as the Consul's Agent and having promised British assistance got 120-130 franshilas of ivory (£2400) and expected 1000 more franshilas (£20,000) for the assistance he had given to the King against the Mahomedans.

Beginning with sweet religious dogmas, come deplomatic wars and in due course the unwelcome intruders demanded the appropriation of the revenues of the King. Mr. Jackson proposed a treaty by which the customs and taxes should be appropriated by the British East Africa Company in return for which the Company would make necessary arrangements for the defence of the country. The Wa Engleza (English) approved of this treaty, but the Wa Fransa (French) rightly said that the customs should go to the King.

A SCANDALOUS CHAPTER.

The gradual development of this treaty is a scandalous chapter of history and Captain Luquard, the perpetrator of this treaty himself describes: "Regarding the treaty proposed by the English, Mawanga shuffled and begged for delay. I was determined and threatened to leave the country and go to Kaberaja of Unyoro, hostile to the King. The King was in a state of great excitement and fear, and he was under the absurd impression that if he signed, he would become mere slave. At last he said he would sign."..... "The treaty was certainly obtained against his will—I have never said to the contrary."

An enforced treaty against the will of the people, its chiefs and the King was carried out simply by the threat of a war. Not to speak of the African people the French people too opposed it on moral grounds. Such was the procedure in the name of peace and safety of the country!

Let me again put the words of Captain Luquard: "Then one of the Fransa Chiefs who could write, wrote Mawanga's name opposite the mark and several of the head chiefs also signed but they took very long struggling with the letters of their name."

The King Mawanga was brave and intelligent but he was the most unlucky prince. The people were with him, the chiefs were with him, the French people, too, supported him, but he had to submit to the military power of the British Imperialism. Not satisfied with this, the European missionaries began to foment trouble after trouble.

The Protestants with the indudgence of Captain Luquard began to defy the authority of the King. One chief went so far as to make an attempt to kill the king and was caught. But the Protestants would not give him up. Captain Luquard took charge of the prisoner and acquitted him with the verdict "Not guilty." The King wished to have the culprit handed over to him but the Captain refused. Mgr. as also Pare Guillermia accused the British Resident of the most gross "intervention to stay the course of justice." This sort of justice was an open encouragement to the Protestants to stand aainst the King and Mgr. rightly says "now no small number of Protestants think that they do a good work in striking the King down."

By slow degrees the diplomatic Captain secured his object. It was the question of the flag that created much trouble in Uganda. Mawanga, the King of Uganda, hoisted his national flag. It was Matasa's war flag (two spears and shield in white on a scarlet ground) a beloved thing to the people. But British Imperialism could not tolerate it.

Mgr. says, "The flag of the English Company from the moment it was seen in Uganda was adopted by the Protestants as a rallying standard against the Roman Catholics and in Uganda and as such it was to be imposed upon Mawanga and on the country."

THE BLACK MAN'S BURDEN.

This was the first definite blow to the freedom of the people. The national flag of the people was humiliated and now large tracts of fertile land have been occupied by the White settlers, and the real people of the land are passing their days as hewers of wood and drawers of water. The youths of the land steeped in the darkness of ignorance are treated like cattle. Every youth of the age of 16 has to pay sh. 16 as poll tax and from time to time hundreds of them are handcuffed together in the open street to exact it from them.

A Black man is arrested if he comes out in the street without light after 8 p.m. A Black man is hanged if he commits rape. These are the laws under the protection of British regime. The history of Black men of East Africa is a dark chapter and the civilised world knows very little of it. During my stay there, I had the honour to come in touch with some of the students. The bravery, simplicity and nobility of those Black youths made a deep impression upon me. As a token of my love and respect for them I write these few lines to draw the attention of the civilised world to the real conditions of the people of that Dark Continent.

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HANDICRAFTS IN SCHOOLS

MEANS TO RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT

The chief evil at the root of unemployment in our country is that too large a proportion of our citizens have had only the so-called cultural education and have not been taught any of the various handicrafts at schools. Handicraft-teaching in schools has an important bearing on the unemployment problem of to-day. It is the duty of the State to provide facilities for all children to become skilled workers in the various fields, writes Leelavati Bai in "Swarajya."

In the old days, education meant 'earning' and 'learning', with the result that an expansion in the life of the student was coincidental with direct experience. There was freedom to imbibe knowledge untrammelled by anxiety for future livelihood for, while the thirst for knowledge for knowledge's sake was being satisfied, the vocational training of each individual student too was being attended to.

The real problem to-day is how to effect a compromise between the two conflicting ideals of cultural and technical education in schools, how to blend into one another the industrial and literary elements of a child's nature. It is necessary to introduce into the school more of the atmosphere of life as it is lived, to give the scholar more of the environment of life, for it is atmosphere and environment, far more than direct instruction, that give character. The introduction of handicrafts into the school curriculum will result in the pupils learning by "doing" things and not merely by reading or talking about them. It will stimulate mental growth by the encouragement of self-expression.

HANDICRAFTS IN SCHOOLS.

A few of the important reasons for introducing handicrafts in schools are:

(i) It developes manual dexterity at the age when it must be developed if it is to reach the pitch it should in maturer years.

(ii) It affords scope for self-expression for children.

(ii) It makes school subjects more real to the child and keeps it in touch with its environment.

(iv) It gives the child something to do which it recognises as definitely useful and thereby implants the germ of the idea of usefulness, the fruit of which is Social Service.

The introduction of handicraft-teaching in schools will give us citizens with an entirely different fibre. It will promote precision and self-reliance in pupils. It tends towards the general culture of the powers of the body and of the mind through the activities of tre body. It is a training in accuracy, in ability to control self and environment, and in the expression of thought in deeds rather than in language.

Coming to the financial aspect of the question, the cost of nitroducing handiwork in schools would be comparatively small. A number of handicrafts; like woodwork; metal work; clay and wax modelling; beed-work; toy-making, knitting; spinning and deaving could be taught with only a small addition to the equipment of the school.

GRADUATES CHEAPER THAN COOKS.

The teaching of handicrafts in schools paves the way for vocational training; as has already been pointed out side by side with filling the store-house of knowledge, we must also train the pupils in some means of earning a livelihood. In most European universities and especially in Germany no graduate comes out of the University without being at the same time thorougr in one branch or other of the various professions which his country keeps open for him. Imagine how little then we should have the present menace of unemployed B.A.'s and M.A.'s who, it has been truly said, are cheaper now, than cooks. India is in very bad need of vocational training in schools The one way of putting a stop to the growing influx of the agrarian population toward the mirage of city life is the creation in each village, of schools where side by side with instruction in modern knowledge, children are trained to become perfect in the arts and crafts that their own elders, hardly three generations ago were past masters in. Agriculture, masonary, refined pottery, carpentry, mat-making, rattan and lacquer work, spinning and weaving, and a host of other vocations may be thought of. This would also result in a great revival of those wonderful arts and crafts which were the backbone of our economic life so satisfactory in its time.

"GOD'S SEVEN ENGLISHMEN"!

INDIA'S RIGHT AND PARLIAMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

THE FRAUD EXPOSED

"NO EMPIRE HAS RIGHT TO DICTATE"

(BY H. N. BRAILSFORD.)

God's Seven Englishmen have been appointed. They will draft a constitution for India, and nothing that any of us, who are merely secular and uninspired Englishmen may say or think can now affect the course of destiny. I confess that my first impulse on reading Mr. Baldwin's quotation from Milton was to laugh at its arrogance. The Puritans had the sincere belief that they were tools in the hands of a Creator, who continued to intervene in the daily course of history; it made for modesty and a grave seriousness. I doubt whether Lord Birkenhead and Lord Winterton have this belief; they lack the humility that should go with it. But on second thoughts I came to understand why Mr. Baldwin had referred to the hand of Providence in the choice of this Commission. Rarely has our destiny seemed to work so visibly and with a grip so imperious. The events of last week have settled the relations of our country with India for years to come. We have clothed ourselves, deliberately, consciously, in the eyes of the Indian people, in our rights as conquerors. We have done it, moreover, as a unanimous nation. The Labour party, under Mr. MeDonald's guidance, has taken its stand against the Indian people as an Imperialist party, says H. N. Braisford writing to the "New Leader," and the consequences of its action will pursue us. This is destiny, but destiny, as usual, is character.

THE MINORITY VIEW.

This is a hard saying. I am one of a small minority within the party, and I realize that this is an opinion which I must justify by quiet argument. I will state the case of the majority as fairly as I can. Tre point at issue seems at first sight a small one of procedure; Should the Commission which is to report to Parliament on the Indian Constitution be a purely Parliamentary Commission? Lord Birkenhead and Mr. MacDonald, after consultation, agreed that it should be drawn solely from the two Houses of the British Parliament, and should include no Indian members. (Note, by the way, that a Parliamentary Commission might still have included Indians. Lord Sinha, who would have been a good choice, is a peer, and it would have been easy to satisfy formalities by raising two other Indians to the same rank.) There were two reasons for this decision on which the chief speakers have dwelt in almost identical words.

1. It is said that Parliament cannot divest itself of its responsibility for determining India's future. Therefore, it is argued, the Commission which advises it and reports to it must be composed of its own members.

2. It is argued that Indian opinion is so sharply divided, and includes minority views so numerous and distinct, that it Indians were to be fairly represented on the Commission it would have to be of an unwiedly size, and would never reach a unanimous report.

This then, was the British view, the view of Government and Opposition alike, Labour spokesmen have complained that the Government reached it without consulting Indian opinion. I think the Labour party stands exposed to the same criticism. I will deal later with the mitigations of this decision which the Govrnment itself offered, and with the compromise which the Labour Party afterwards proposed.

The arguments advanced for this decision are, it seems to me, more important than the decision itself. They define the Imperialist attitude. The first argument cloaks a confusion of thought which an alert Opposition should have exposed. It is rightly said that Parliament cannot divest itself of its ultimate responsibility. But does it follow that the Commission which advises it must be exclusively or even mainly Parlamentary and British? The principle invoked is a commonplace which no one can dispute. Even if we were to recognise India's absolute independence, and to sanction her quitting the Empire, the decision must formally and constitutionally be taken by Parliament. For that matter, if India were conquered by an enemy after a disastrous war, only Parliament could cede the territory. Or, again, if we decided to bow voluntarily to India's wish, and to let her go and arrange her future as she pleased, once more Parliament would have to make and record the decision. There is no controversial issue here.

NO RIGHT TO DICTATE.

What is controversial is a moral, not a formal matter. How far does India's w (if she has a general will) count with us, and with Parliament, in deciding her future? In plain words, do we recognize for India any right of self-determination? That issue, it seems to me, we have evaded, by confusing it with the formal and legal responsibility of Parliament. Let us at least strive to think clearly about this all-important issue of self-determination. Personally, I think the doctrine has often been stated very rashly, alike by President Wilson, by the Russians, and by our own and other Socialist parties. No nation can have an absolute right to take decisions without regard to the common good of the whole human family, or even without regard to the interests of another nation, or Empire, with which it has been associated. But equally no Empire has the right to dictate. But it was exactly the right to dictate which Lord Birkenhead claimed, when he described us as the trustee who must decide how far his word is to be trusted with any measure of self-government. The Socialists answer should have rung out, sharp and clear, to that challenge. We are not disinterested trustees. We took India for purposes of trade. The most impetious consideration of power, prestige and material interest influence us to retain it and to prolong our direct rule. When we claim to be God's Englishmen, we assume that we are superior to these motives of self-interest. No 'jury' (as Lord Birkenhead called it) of average Englishmen can judge this matter impartially. That is the basis of the case for giving at least equal status and weight to an Indian report which embodies India's will.

We may dismiss briefly the argument that the formal, or even the moral, responsibility of Parliament forbade an extra-Parliamentary Commission. Parliament is always responsible. Does that preclude it from calling in extra-Parliamentary advice? It is responsible for the British coal-mines. But it did not lessen its own ultimate responsibility when it appointed the Samuel Commission (which included no members of Parliament) to report to it. Its responsibility will come into play when it has to pass a new Government of India Act. It can keep that responsibility intact whomever it may invite to advise it or report to it. Here again the Opposition succumbed to a confusion.

PERPETUATING DIVISION.

The second of the two decisive arguments, which Mr. MacDonald developed with as much unction as Lord Birkenhead, is no less Imperialistic. Certainly there are divisions in India. Whether in this connection they are so numerous and important as the two leaders urged is another matter. I should have thought that from one reasonable Hindu, one moderate Muslim, and one Indian sympathetic to the workers and the depressed classes, a fair reprsentation could ave been obtained. By stressing these divisions, we encourage and perpetuate them. While we stand inviting every minority to come to us with its case against the majority, we delay and frustrate the formation of a nation. That, if we desire to prolong our own direct rule, is the obvious strategy. Consciously or unconsciously, Mr. MacDonald, like Lord Birkenhead, by treating these divisions as the central fact of the Indian situation, was helping those who would 'divide to conquer.' Our duty, as Socialists, is rather to discover the common Indian view, and to plead with our countrymen to face it and respect it, even when it is opposed to our own cruder interests and our racial pride. under the influence of these two arguments, both governing parties rejected the idea of appointing a Commission composed jointly of Englishmen and Indians. The Government has, however, devised a machinery by which Indians may present their own draft of a constitution to the Commission, and afterwards, before a Parliamentary Committee at Westminster, criticize the Commission's report. It is easy to understand why Indians rejected this plan. The 'jury' remains exclusively English. Indians may give evidence; they may offer suggestions and criticisms. But the report—the only report which will go to Parliament—will be an English report. The draft of a Constitution and the only draft which will be laid officially before Parliament, will be an English draft. Mr. Baldwin begged Indians to believe that this procedure places them in no position of 'inferiority.' There Mr. Baldwin deceived himself. If only one report, and that the report of God's Seven Englishmen, goes to Parliament, it is dishonest to profess trat India has equal rights.

THE BRITISH 'JURY'.

The Labour Party knew and saw this clearly. It devised a compromise which in this one vital matter differed from the Government's proposals. The essential point in this compromise was the provision 'that the report of 'both' Commissions (i.e., the British and the Indian) sould in due cousse be presented to the joint committee of the two Houses of Parliament.' On this condition the Party was prepared to support the Government and to permit Messrs Walsh and Attlee to serve Mr. MacDonald did, indeed, in rather tepid language, put forward this proposal, not as a condition, but as a suggestion. He knew before he spoke that it had been rejected. For on the previous day Lord Birkenhead had said: "We must take no step which would lead to the risk that we should have two reports proceeding from two Commissions.' The Labour Party made no attempt to use its powerful straitegical position to insist on this vital condition, Stripped of this condition, the Government's poposals leave the British 'jury' supreme. India is not even so far an equal that she may present to Parliament a Constitution which Parliament might amend or reject. Not a vestige of self-determination do we recognize.

In this matter of immense moment, the Labour Party, it seems to me, under Mr. MacDonald's guidance, has become the complacent partner with the Tory Party in a policy of Imperialism; it has betrayed its Socialist principles and forfeited its claim to the confidence of the Indian people. We have accepted solidarity, in the face of passionate protests from India with Capitalist Parties. We shall be bound, under the conventions of continuity which we have recognized, by this report of the English 'jury', and our task in office will be to impose it on a nation which has neither shared framing it nor enjoyed the right to present its alternative at Westminster. Our prospects of guiding India to a friendly and peaceful solution are immeasurably less because we have acted in this unworthy manner. Not India only, but all Asia, will se in us, and justly see, a party committed to Imperialism.

SPARE THE MAHATMA.

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—I seek the courtesy of your columns to publish the folowing to dispel the doubts some people entertain like your contemporary at Bori Bunder.

In an article "Mahatma's Practice" under the current topics column of its 9th issue, writing about the marriage of Mahatmaji's third son Ramdas—not the youngest son as is wrongly mentioned—it wants the Mahatma to issue a pressnote and to clear his position as to why the preaching of widow marriage by him which is approved and applauded by many was not put into practice in this case.

The answer is simple and obvious.

In the first place one has to remember that the betrothal took place some two years ago, when Gandhiji was not, as he does now, insisting on widow-marriage. I know there was a time when he was not prepared for, if not opposed to, widow-marriage. I myself have heard him say that he coud not subscribe to the remarriages of persons of either sex. His ideas on widow-marriage have so highly developed and reached such vast magnitude only recently.

A true reformer is one who reforms himself and his ideas from time to time according to the preparedness of the people. Gandhiji is one such.

Because Gandhiji's sons do or do not do a thing it does not follow that Gandhiji preaches about things which he himself does not practise. To judge from the action of his son and to call this "Mahatma's Practice" is simple travesty of truth. The paper would have at least deserved our attention if it had written all about this marriage. It has safely ignored all other important reforms that were introduced in this very marriage. For instance, the simple, white, cheap Khadi clothes the couple and others wore, the absence of diamond, gold and silver, the absence of decorations, feasts, music and thousands and one things that are noticeable in a Hindu marriage, the ages of the couple, the Pandit explaining the sacredness of the marriage and the identity of human animal and plant lives etc. Further it seems to have also purposely omitted hte message of Gandhiji on that occasion which itself is an answer the paper seeks.

At least readers of "Young India" should have felt the deep feelings of Gandhiji when he said on that sacred occasion that he wished that this marriage was the last of its kind meaning thereby that the marriage should be between persons of different sub-castes, castes and also widow-marriage.

Your contemporary would do well to remember that the Ashram is the laboratory wherein all sorts of experiments—even dangerous experiments—are carried out under Mahatmaji's personal scrutiny before they rearch the final form and are presented to the public for adaptation. That is why Gandhiji claims to be a practical man and the Ashram to be the best of his creations.

It is woeful perversion of wisdom to say that "our social reformers should understand from this that the age of backing precepts with practice has not yet arrived in this country and that the Mahatma himself has not made the beginning he ought to have made." Such hasty and ill-conceived writings only render the work of reformers very much difficult.

In conclusion, I hope the press and the public will spare the Mahatma from drawing him into unnecessary and irrelevant controversy considering the serious nature of his illness, as complete rest in bed is the only remedy.—Yours, etc.,

SHANKARAM.

Jai Lodge,
Panchgani, Feb. 11.

INDIAN DEFENCE LEAGUE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the letter which appeared in your paper about the Indian Defence League. I may say first that in case Dr. Vakil, President of the Indian Association, wanted to know anything about the League he could easily have seen or telephoned to me and found out what he wanted. Regarding the personnel of the committee, to which he takes objection, and to which he presumes Mr. Seal also objects, I may add that Mr. Seal was the proposer of the League at the inaugural meeting and he did not take any objection about the personnel when it was elected nor did he say anything about the Indian Association. Indeed, there was no necessity for another organisation if the Association had been taking an active part in educative propaganda. "Mother India" and the imminence of the Commission led us to start this league. We have no personal axe to grind and no other object than to serve India from a non-party point of view. The same is the object of "The Indian" monthly. We shall be glad to co-operate with any organisation which is working for the same end. We are doing what we consider to be our duty in a humble way and we do not want to encroach on any body else's work. The league is organising fortnightly lectures on Indian reform movement and if the Indian Association is intending to do any thing we shall be only too glad to do whatever we can to be able to further their work.

But I may be allowed to add that no cause is served either by belittling the work of either the League or the Association.

We in the League are prepared to take help in our work from any body who is inclined to help us to further Indian cause. We are a handful of us here and we cannot spare even the smallest help if it is forthcoming.

When we, in India, are able to work in co-operation with all parties, whether they were in with the Congress or not during the last few years, there is no reason why we should not get them to help us in the work for our country at the present time.

With regard to the resignation of Mr. Seal I deeply regret it. But his objection to the personnel was, as he assured me on the phone, was personal and not based on deep politics. Even this objection was not voiced when he attended the first meeting and when the executive was elected. Regarding objection to the work I have not had the pleasure of hearing from him about it. It may possibly be due to arranging to collect a few pounds for payments of the cable costs for the cables sent to the Free Press and received from them for propaganda purposes. It was during the days of the appointment of the Commission, and possibly Mr. Seal thought that it was presuming to work against his Orient Press Service. There was no thought about that and I am sorry if this had any effect on the attitude of Mr. Seal. But even then there was no need to issue so grave a warning to the Indian public against the League. It does no body any good nor does it do any harm to the League except showing that even here we have not been able to get over petty squabbles.—Yours, etc.

V. KARANDIKAR,
Secretary, Indian Defence League.
"The Indian",
45, Fleet Street.
London, Jan. 26.

VOTERS & BOYCOTT.

To the Editor of The *Chronicle*.

Sir,—Youths have done what they thought best. What next? Voters please. I have voted for Mr. Nariman to the Bombay Legislative Council and Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and M.R. Jayker to the Assembly. As a voter who favoured them at the time of election I am right if I call upon them to see that no Committee of Legislatures is appointed in the name of those whom they represent. If all voters write to their representatives as a matter of principle, the unnecessary humming of beautiful bees in the magic hall of the proverbial spider will be saved.—Yours, etc.

M. H. SHROFF.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

NANDED NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NANDED, Feb. 10.

Mr. Faizuddin, Esq., B. A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Divisional Inspector of Schools Aurangabad Division, arrived here to inspect the Schools connected with Nanded District. He was very warmly received by the Inspector of Schools, Nanded, the Headmaster of the Local High School, the staff and the Boy-Scouts. He is very much impressed with the present working of the School.

'The Seva Samaj Charitable Hospital,' opened by Lieut.-Col. Trench, Revenue Member of H. E. H. the Nizam's State, patronized by Nawab Manzoorjung Bahadur, District Collector, Nanded and conducted by the merchants of Nanded, is gaining high popularity and the out-patients No. for January has gone as high as nearly 2,220 (only new admissions). The average daily attendance including new admissions and Return Visits is 140—150. 2,220 is purely a figure of new admissions. This is the first public enterprise of starting a Hospital in this State).

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